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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 185

June 4, 1966

No. 4503

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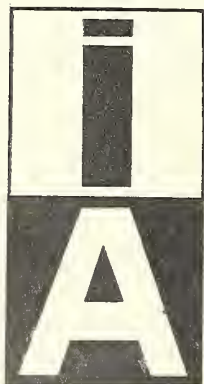
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C & D **CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

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Employment Tax RATE FOR PART-TIME STAFF

MEMBERS of the N.P.U. are being asked to write to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and local Members of Parliament pointing out that most retail pharmacists have to depend upon part-time labour in order to provide a full pharmaceutical service, and asking for the selective employment tax on staff working less than 21 hours each week to be halved.

The Federation of Wholesale Organisations has also protested to the Chancellor that the tax is "vindictive and punitive, grossly inequitable and unfair." The Association points out that application of the tax to part-time labour on the basis of eight hours' work per week will only lead to a shedding of labour "which, in the main is married women or elderly personnel," and argues that the period should be uplifted to twenty hours per week or alternatively to units of part-time labour to qualify as one unit for the purpose of tax. The National Chamber of Trade urges its members to protest to local Members of Parliament and to the Chancellor against the tax. The secretary of the National Chamber states that the board is being urged by members to demonstrate against the tax by closing shops, refusing to pay the tax when due, etc., and asks members to note that, whilst all reasonable lawful means are being adopted in attempts to alleviate its harshness, there can be no question of unconstitutional action.

World Health in 1965

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

HEALTH levels throughout the world are not rising, warns the director-general of the World Health Organisation (Dr. M. G. Candau) in his report on the work of W.H.O. in 1965. The main reason is lack of adequately trained health workers. That situation is bound to worsen in most developing countries unless something can be done to counter the shortage of money and trained man-power in face of the growing problems caused by industrialisation and the rush to the towns. During the year the Organisation was operating more than 1,200 health projects throughout the world, 143 new collaborative programmes brought the total to 387. Among new projects are programmes of research in the biology of human reproduction and genetics, while work has been speeded up on cancer pathology and epidemiology, cardiovascular diseases, vector control and parasitic diseases. In anti-rabies vaccines progress was made towards elimi-

nating the paralysis factor, which appears in the brain of the albino rat only after it is eighteen days old. Using a vaccine prepared from the brains of suckling rats more than 12,000 people were vaccinated with no report of paralytic accidents. Trials of a new drug against bilharziasis showed a high rate of cure and in the United Arab Republic it was shown that transmission of the disease can be interrupted by applying a molluscicide twice a year. In trials in China (Taiwan) for control of ascariasis, 70-90 per cent. of people treated were cured and worm infestation was cut by 90 per cent. on the average.

Formulary Preparation

A PERIOD OF OVERLAP

THE Ministry of Health has agreed that, where there has been a change of formula of a preparation in the British National Formulary, 1966, a pharmacist may, for a period of two months

before and one month after August 1, dispense the preparation according to either the 1963 or the 1966 Formulary specification.

Sales to Caribbean

MISSION SAYS "SHARPEN UP EFFORT"

THE prices of United Kingdom goods in the Caribbean market are, by and large, competitive but American selling methods are more effective than the British, which needs "sharpening up," according to the report of a mission which visited the area recently under the auspices of the British National Export Council. British catalogues "are not good enough." Caribbean imports from the U.K. in 1961 were valued at £78.3 millions (28.3 per cent. of the total), in 1964 they had fallen to £77 millions (22.2 per cent.). United States shares rose from £61.3 millions to £86.9 millions.

U.K. Chemical Output

MOMENTUM DOWN IN 1965

CHEMICAL production in the United Kingdom during 1965 began to lose some of its momentum. The seasonally adjusted index averaged 160, showing a growth rate of 4½ per cent. over 1964, against a 9 per cent. increase in 1964 over 1963 and a 7½ per cent. average between 1958 and 1964. The *Board of Trade Journal* records that production of organic chemicals increased by only 5½ per cent. (15 per



PLANNING EXPANSION: Sir Alan Wilson (second from left) discusses the expansion programme at the factory of Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24. Sir Alan is chairman of Glaxo Group, Ltd., of which Evans Medical is an associate company. Also in the picture are Dr. C. H. Smith (production director), Messrs. A. E. Bide (chairman) and M. J. Smith (managing director).

cent. in 1964). The pharmaceutical preparations index (based on National Health Service prescriptions) showed an increase of 13 per cent. The level of employment in the industry overall showed an average increase of about 2 per cent. in 1965.

Biological Research

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION'S REPORT

THE annual report of the British Industrial Biological Research Association (B.I.B.R.A.) for 1965, recently published reports running nearly 50 per cent. higher, at £135,500, than in 1964 and an income for the first time topping £150,000. The report warns that the Association's research institute at Carshalton is still not running at its maximum capacity owing to the shortage of first-class research scientists with the right background. About two-thirds of the Association's resources are at present allocated to fundamental research directed to the development of more direct methods of detecting and measuring potential toxicity and carcinogenicity, and to studies of the means available to the body for detoxicating materials otherwise capable of inflicting damage. The remaining one-third is devoted to the safety evaluation of food additives, both deliberate and adventitious (such as components of packaging materials), toilet preparations, household requisites, etc. Main reason it has proved possible to devote such a high proportion of effort to fundamental work is the generous support given by the Nuffield Foundation. The Ministries of Technology and of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have provided extra money to finance an expansion of B.I.B.R.A.'s investigations into the significance of the subcutaneous sarcoma arising at the site of injection of food additives known to be safe when given by mouth. (That test for carcinogenicity is the subject of much controversy and is probably the greatest single cause of discrepancy between national "permitted lists" of food additives). Future plans include new facilities for electron microscopy, whole-body autoradiography, and pharmacology. The government grant is being increased from 100 per cent. of industrial subscription income to 150 per cent.

Weed Killers

ANALYSTS SURVEY HAZARDS

A SURVEY to obtain the fundamental knowledge to assess the hazards to health from weedkillers and pesticides was described at the annual meeting of the Society of Public Analysts in London on May 14. Mr. F. A. Lyne (secretary) said that, to form a balanced judgment between the "undoubted" benefits of chemicals for crop protection and possible hazards to health, much more knowledge was needed about the amounts of pesticide residues and their breakdown products likely to be ingested, particularly by young people. The Association had designed a scheme to provide a balanced survey of the whole country. Local authorities would submit samples of crops, meat and dairy products or other foods, which would be examined for pesticide residues.

Agricultural Research

UNIT OF STRUCTURAL CHEMISTRY

THE Agricultural Research Council has decided to create a unit of structural chemistry under the honorary directorship of Professor R. S. Nyholm, F.R.S. (head of the chemistry department, University College, London). The unit's deputy director will be Dr. M. R. Truter (reader in the department of inorganic and structural chemistry, University of Leeds). The unit, which will be at Inveresk House, Strand, London, W.C.2, will pursue various long-term chemical themes of interest to agricultural science, particularly in regard to the co-ordination chemistry of biologically important metals.

Veterinary Names

ADDITIONAL LIST PUBLISHED

THE British Veterinary Codex revision committee has adopted the following non-proprietary names for the veterinary substances indicated.

NON-PROPRIETARY NAME	OTHER NAMES
Dimetridazole	1,2-dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole; Emtryl
Isometamidium	8- <i>m</i> -amidinophenyl diazoamino-3-amino-5-ethyl-6-phenylphenanthridinium chloride. Samorin and M&B 4180A are the hydrochloride.
Pyrantel	<i>trans</i> -1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-1-methyl-2-(2-thien-2'-ylvinyl)pyrimidine. Banninith and Compound UK2500 are the tartrate.

Irradiation Sterilisation

BRITISH PANEL REORGANISED

THE United Kingdom Panel on Gamma and Electron Irradiation recently completed a major reorganisation. Its research committee, which is under the chairmanship of Professor A. M. Cook, school of pharmacy, University of London, is carrying out studies of the pre-sterilisation level of bacterial contamination on disposable hypodermic syringes and needles which are subsequently to be radiation-sterilised. Information on the work of the Panel is available from Mr. S. Jefferson, U.K.A.E.A., Wantage Research Laboratory, Wantage, Berks.

Chemist Disarms Raiders

BUT HIS OWN SHOT MISSES

LOCKING-up his shop at 7 Sidney Avenue, Stafford, on May 28, Mr. K. R. Allsop, M.P.S., heard a scream from a sub post office two doors away. Two men ran out, one carrying a gun, and made for a getaway car. Mr. Allsop gave chase. Unsuccessful in pulling the driver from the car, he managed to disarm the man and, as the car sped away, took a shot at it but missed.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during February totalled 1,081,570 (689,404 forms). Total cost was £608,947, an average of 135.13d. per prescription.

SPORT

Bowls

ULSTER CHEMISTS' BOWLING ASSOCIATION Seventeenth annual bowling tournament was held at Belmont bowling club, Belfast, on May 25 when over fifty chemist-bowlers competed for prizes donated by local and cross-channel whole salers. Mrs. W. McConnell (wife of the captain) presented the prizes. **Results: Chemists' Section** Jack Caldwell rose-bowl, 1, G. P. Taylor; 2, J. Gowdy; 3, J. A. McRoberts and M. C. Mooney (equal); 4, T. I. O'Rourke (consolation). **Representatives' Section, Ulster Chemists' cup**, 1, H. McGown; 2, S. V. Simpson; 3, E. McCann; 4, J. McCullough; 5, G. Crawford (consolation). A donation is being made to the Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund.

Golf

SCOTTISH CHEMISTS' GOLF ASSOCIATION, MR. A. Boyle holed in one at the 147-yd. thirteenth hole of the Queen's course. Association's annual competition at Gleneagles on May 25. 154 competitors took part. **Results: Travellers' trophy**, 1, F. Adamson; 2, K. McKenzie; 3, J. H. H. Groat; 4, J. McLean. **John Greig prize (bogey)**, T. F. Glen. **Duncan, Flockhart & Evans prize (scratch)**, L. B. Dunn. **Ucal tankard**, J. Logan. **B.D.H. tankard**, W. Sinclair. **Johnson & Johnson veterans' trophy**, J. McPherson. **Askit prize (Stableford)**, retail, J. Walker; wholesale, R. Duncan. **Cox's silver salver**, 1, R. Gillespie; 2, J. A. Stenhouse; 3, W. P. Martin; 4, A. S. G. Bannerman. **Cow & Gate prize (bogey)**, J. C. Murdoch. **Pinkerton, Gibson & Smith prize**, 1, P. D. Trolley; 2, G. Docherty; 3, E. R. Blyth; 4, J. Carmichael. **Wholesale houses trophy**, 1, I. Ramage; 2, R. H. Low; 3, M. Strang; 4, I. P. McDonald. **Special prize**, G. Mitchell. **Gibbs' trophy**, zone prizes, L. B. Dunn; J. C. Murdoch; R. Gillespie; W. Birnie; F. Adamson; K. McKenzie; W. P. Martin; T. Mackie. Consolation, hidden holes, etc., prizes, T. Kelly; J. F. Robertson; H. Atkinson; J. Hosie, A. M. Still; D. Wylie; D. Mitchell; W. J. Collins.



Messrs. L. B. Dunn, Glasgow; F. Adamson, Milnathort, and W. M. Laurie, Glasgow, at Gleneagles for the Scottish Chemists' Golf Association outing.

(Photo: Marshall Sloan (Cow & Gate, Ltd.))

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. After an open meeting of the Branch golfing society at Clyne golf club on May 26 a social evening was held in the clubhouse, the two events raising £50 for the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund. **Results: Evans Medical silver challenge cup and replica**, R. L. Penhallurick, 86 (14), 72; **Johnson & Johnson, Ltd., tankard (runner-up)**, D. J. Thomas, 87 (14), 73. **Open medal, Handicaps 0 to 9**, 1, D. C. Evans, 69 (1), 68; 2, D. Richards, 74 (5), 69; **Handicaps 10 to 18**, 1, H. W. Evans, 82 (18), 64; 2, S. Franklin, 82 (16), 66; **Handicaps 19 to 24**, 1, R. Davies, 87 (22), 65; 2, D. Dick, 94 (22), 72 (first prizes, tankard presented by Vetric, Ltd.; second prizes, six Dunlop balls presented by R. L. Penhallurick). **Thornton & Ross, Ltd., prize (open bogey)**, W. H. Evans, 3 up. **Ucal tankard (best gross score)**, D. C. Evans, 69. **Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., tankard (best gross score by a pharmacist)**, W. Nicholas, 84. **Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., tankard (lowest net score by a Clyne club member)**, R. Davies, 87 (22), 65. **Smith, Kline & French, Ltd., tankard (lowest net score by a pharmaceutical representative)**, G. George, 84 (14), 70. **Ladies open medal**, 1, Mrs. W. Nicholas, 50 (13), 36; 2, Mrs. D. Dick, 53 (15), 38. (First prize, six Dunlop balls; second prize, three Dunlop balls, presented by Mrs. M. Paster.) **Best gross score**, Mrs. W. Nicholas, 50.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A COMMITTEE (chairman, Mr. F. Avery Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.) has been set up to act as a point of reference for changes in medical record keeping in the hospital service.

THE Federation of Wholesale Organisations has represented to the Ministry of Labour that a strong majority of wholesale organisations favour a separate Training Board for non-food wholesale distribution.

CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, and Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., Frankfurt-on-Main, West Germany, are undertaking joint research into the conversion of lipids, with special reference to atherosclerosis.

THE Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades is setting up a working party to see if it is possible to overcome the administrative problems involved in exempting insured part-time workers from the selective employment tax.

AN amendment to Schedule 1 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence) adds 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-(1-piperidino)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid amide (piritramide) to the Schedule. The amendment is already effective.

THE National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1966, S.I. 1966 No. 549 (H.M. Stationery Office, price tenpence) prescribe new tables of graduated contributions to come into force in the autumn (date to be announced). The tables take account of the extra contribution introduced by the National Insurance Act 1966 to meet the cost of the new earnings-related supplements to short-term benefits. The tables are being distributed to employers and are contained in a free leaflet (NI 155) available at local Pensions and National Insurance offices.

LOCAL OFFICERS**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**

Ayrshire.—Chairman, H. C. D. Liddle; Vice-Chairman, A. N. Anderson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Bee, 5 Loudoun Street, Mauchline, Ayrshire.

Fife.—Chairman, J. S. Archibald; Vice-chairman, J. Thomson; Treasurer, A. B. Arnott; Secretary, S. Wozniak, Lyndale, 1 Linburn Road, Dunfermline, Fife.

Hull.—Chairman, W. Goldberg; Vice-chairman, G. G. Bates; Treasurer, C. A. Hewitt; Secretary, R. C. Hall, 86 Beech Road, Beech Farm Estate, Elloughton, Brough, Yorkshire (telephone: Elloughton 667270.)

Lancaster, Morecambe and Westmorland.—Chairman, W. A. Smith; Vice-chairman, R. W. Harrison; Treasurer and Social Secretary, J. Wilkinson; Assistant Secretary, J. D. Bellis; Secretary, J. F. Buchanan, 39 Oxcliffe Road, Heysham, Morecambe, Lancs.

Lincoln.—Chairman, G. K. Benton; Vice-chairman, G. O. Manning; Treasurer, B. B. Riley; Secretary, W. E. Taylor, c/o Battles, Ltd., Stonebow, High Street, Lincoln.

Northampton.—Chairman, J. Armitage; Vice-chairman, L. Flatters; Treasurer, M. North; Assistant Secretary, J. I. R. Wakefield; Secretary, Miss D. W. Horsman, 140 The Headlands, Northampton.

Swansea and West Glamorgan.—Chairman, M. L. Paster; Vice-chairman, J. A. Lewis; Treasurer, G. R. Brown; Secretary, G. Paster, 9 Graigtwyd Road, Cockett, Swansea, Glam. (telephone: Swansea 52071 (day), 59674 (after 6 p.m.)).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

On advertising

Looking back on the course of events, it may be that the decision of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to put an amendment to the Sunderland motion on advertising was a mistake. While Sunderland sought the ideal of proscribing advertising of any kind in connection with all goods sold from the pharmacy, the Society was prepared to concede that, so long as advertising was confined to goods such as cameras and toilet preparations, advertising was permissible provided restricted titles were not used. I had no very strong feelings in the matter of restricted titles. If advertising was to be permitted—and the Society did not seek prohibition—it had seemed to me that the importance of the use of the restricted title could be exaggerated, though the Society's case might have convinced me otherwise. But I take the strongest exception to the action of the National Pharmaceutical Union in attempting to interfere in the conduct of a meeting of Branch Representatives of the Society before the Council's case was heard. The matter was one of professional ethics to be discussed at a meeting of members of the Society. A circular was sent to members of the N.P.U., in advance of the meeting, stating that the N.P.U. Executive Committee believed it was in the interest of all independent retail pharmacists that careful consideration should be given to paragraph (g) of the Society's amendment to the Sunderland motion. In bold type it urged those representing retail pharmacy to press for rejection of that particular recommendation. It might have been thought that it was politic to hear the Society's case before making such an emphatic pronouncement, particularly as the body from which it emanated is so closely associated with the question of professional fees under the National Health Service. The action is not calculated to inspire professional confidence. Not for the first time I find it difficult to reconcile membership of both executive bodies in one and the same person.

The original motion

The original motion standing in the name of the Sunderland branch was devoid of all compromise. It asked for nothing less than the total proscription of *all* advertising by authorised sellers. It is interesting to speculate on what might have happened if the branch had not fallen back on a second line of defence by deferring to the Society's amendment. The measure of support for the original resolution might have been revealing. As events turned out, the compromise amendment put by the Council did not appear to have even the wholehearted support of the president himself. Eventually the desire to halt the slide towards commercialism, evidence of which was clearly demonstrated at the special meeting in the Albert Hall last year, will prevail, or there will be a complete split in pharmacy. In the year ahead Sunderland, in consultation with other branches, should quietly prepare a convincing case for the complete prohibition of advertising. I hope they will not be discouraged by the experience of May 19. Meanwhile it would be of interest if we could learn the extent of advertising in pharmacy, for while the N.P.U. recommended all retail chemists to press for rejection of the paragraph relating to the use of restricted titles, it is difficult to believe that non-rejection would have affected more than a small number of those who are N.P.U. members.

Abuse

In the discussion Mr. W. T. Rees, Cheltenham, objected that, because a few pharmacists abused advertising, the whole membership was to be restricted. It is the abuse of the minority that has been the foundation of all restrictions on the sale and supply of drugs. Indeed, minority abuse is the basis of all our laws. Mr. Rees is reported as referring to encroachment on traditional chemists' goods by other traders—yes, *other* and *traders* were the words he used—but he made no reference to the sale in some pharmacies of cheap jewellery and nylon stockings. The Society and its branches should make every effort to enlist the support of the young graduates and the early interest of students. There lies future hope.

SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE ELECTION

Notes on the eight candidates

EIGHT candidates are offering themselves for election to the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Department this year. Voting papers, issued on June 2, must be returned by June 14.

DR. JAMES CHILTON, Glasgow. — Registered in 1946 after taking a degree in pharmacy and undergoing three years' practical training in general practice. Served with the Royal Army Medical Corp, 1946-48. In 1950 became a Master of Pharmacy (University of Nottingham) and was appointed to present position as lecturer in pharmaceuticals in the then Royal Technical College, Glasgow (now the University of Strathclyde). In 1962 graduated Ph.D. from Glasgow University and in 1964 took his Diploma of Education at Glasgow University. A member of the committee of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch since 1957, treasurer 1959-62 and secretary and treasurer since 1962.

MISS DOROTHEA ISOBEL LESLIE LOCKER, Edinburgh. — Registered in 1941. After six years in general practice became a hospital pharmacist and is now chief pharmacist, Edinburgh Northern General Hospital. A past secretary and chairman, Edinburgh and East of Scotland Branch, Guild of Public Pharmacists. Chairman, Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch, Pharmaceutical Society. A member of the recently formed Regional Hospital Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee.

MISS MONICA MARY McCANN, North Berwick. — Registered in 1947 after studying at the then Heriot-Watt College. For two-and-a-half years was in hospital pharmacy first as resident pharmacist, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, then in London and Gloucester. An assistant in general practice for six years, a locum for four years, and for the past six-and-a-half years a manageress in general practice.

MR. JOHN MACLEAN, Auchinleck. — Registered in 1929. Director of a private company in general practice. A past chairman, Ayrshire Branch of the Society. Present chairman, Local Pharmaceutical Committee, and a member of the Executive Council. A member of Executive of Scottish Department since 1962.

MR. MALCOLM STUART MACONOCHE, Dundee. — Registered in 1926 and in general practice. A past chairman, Dundee and Eastern Scottish Branch of the Society; a former secretary and present chairman, Dundee Local Pharmaceutical Committee. On Executive of Scottish Department for eleven years.

MR. FRANCIS MELROSE, Glenrothes. — Registered in 1926 after attending classes at the Royal Dispensary and School of Pharmacy, Edinburgh. Considerable experience in West of Scotland includes ownership of pharmacies in Muirkirk and Ardsossan. Now a proprietor in Glenrothes, Fife. A past chairman, Fife Branch of the Society. For the past thirteen years a member, Fife Local Pharmaceutical Committee.

On Executive of Scottish Department since 1963.

MR. ADAM ROXBURGH, Prestwick. — Registered in 1935. After ten years in general practice entered hospital pharmacy and was for seventeen years chief pharmacist to the Northern Ayrshire Hospital and thereafter for seven years chief pharmacist to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. On Executive of the Scottish Department since 1960. A committee member, Ayrshire Branch of the Society and a member, hospital subcommittee of the Society's Practice Committee, Scottish Hospital Pharmacists' Consultative Committee, Hospital

Pharmacists' Consultative Committee and its dressings subcommittee. A past chairman, West of Scotland Branch, Guild of Public Pharmacists. Secretary, Western Regional Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee.

MR. GEORGE SHEPHERD, Aberdeen. — Registered in 1937. Apart from war service, in 1942-46, has been with the same firm, in general practice, as apprentice, assistant pharmacist, director (since 1950), superintendent pharmacist and managing director since 1964, becoming chairman, 1966. Chairman, Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch of the Society. A member, Local Pharmaceutical Committee. Mr. Shepherd has been on the Executive of the Scottish Department for the past three years.

CONTRACTORS' COMMITTEE

Improved relations with Ministry

BETTER understanding and appreciation by the Ministry of Health of the chemists' viewpoint was reported by Mr. H. G. Moss in announcing his standing-down from the chairmanship of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee on May 24 after four years in office. Mr. Moss proposed that Mr. G. T. M. David should replace him and Mr. David was unanimously elected for the year. Mr. Moss said his four years of chairmanship had been in many ways momentous. When he took office the Committee was in the midst of the inquiry on which present remuneration was based, and though contractors might not have achieved all that had been wished, there had been considerable improvement. In 1962 a state of almost "cold war" had existed between the Ministry and the Committee. Negotiations at that stage had been conducted by a large body of representatives on both sides of the table. The smaller informal meetings that had replaced those bodies had resulted in the better understanding that now existed. Mr. Moss thanked the secretary and assistant secretary for help and support and asked that his appreciation of their co-operation should be recorded in the minutes. Mr. H. G. Moss was unanimously elected deputy chairman of the Committee and Mr. G. T. M. David expressed the Committee's gratitude to him for all he had done.

Prescription Costs Inquiry

The 1966 inquiry into the cost of providing the Pharmaceutical Service was reported to be proceeding as planned. Observers carrying out the activity sampling were in their fourth week of visiting the pharmacies, and work had commenced on processing the information.

Representations made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer about the application of the selective employment tax in retail pharmacy had been passed to the Minister of Health, whose private secretary had replied saying that the representations would be carefully considered.

The Committee considered proposals from the Ministry of Health for pricing proprietary preparations no longer subject to patent rights when ordered by the approved name. The

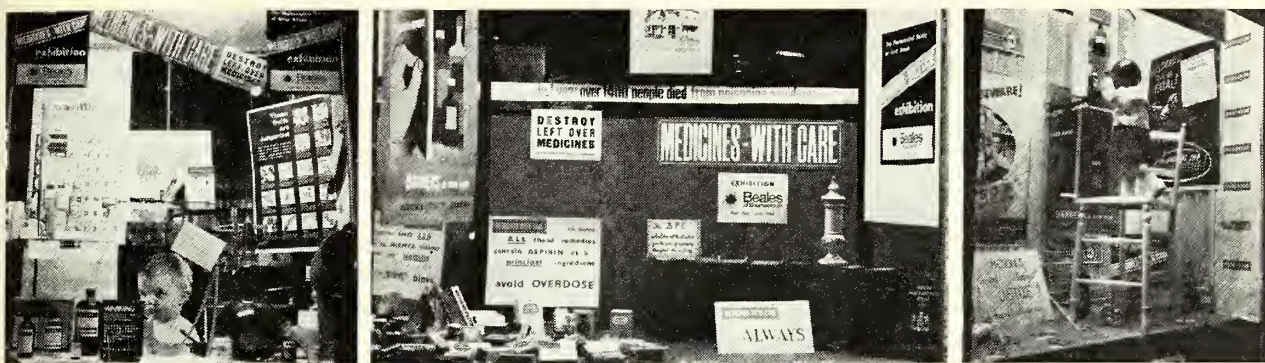
proposals not being acceptable, a meeting had been arranged with officers of the Ministry to discuss the matter. Amongst other items considered were proposed changes in pricing procedure; a proposed amendment to the design of form EC10; Independent Medical Services, Ltd.; The doctors' "charter" and dispensing in rural areas; the drug testing scheme; and Service Committee procedure.

BRANCH EVENTS

BOURNEMOUTH Exhibition Success

DURING the period May 18-27 8,728 people are estimated to have been directly contacted in Bournemouth in connection with the local showing of the "Medicines—with Care" Exhibition. The exhibition—held on the sixth floor of a local store—was opened by the mayor of Bournemouth (Alderman R. Morris) in the presence of the mayors of Poole and Christchurch and sixty guests representing local health, education, safety and other interested bodies.

MR. M. H. TAYLOR (Branch chairman) thanked medical and dental colleagues for displaying posters in their waiting rooms, Councillor F. Beale for the kindness of his company (J. E. Beale, Ltd.) in allowing the Branch the space to house the exhibition, and members of the Bournemouth Natural Society for displaying the poisonous plants growing in the vicinity. Professor F. R. C. Bateson explained the theme and purpose of the exhibition and called upon the mayor of Bournemouth to declare it open. On the previous evening a preview had been arranged for head teachers who were addressed by Mr. Taylor and Professor Bateson. Mr. J. K. B. CALLOW gave a brief account of the half-hour programme that was being shown at grammar and secondary schools in Bournemouth and Poole. The children were being handed entry forms for a competition devised by Mr. J. R. Phillips, with flash-camera outfits as prizes, and requiring a visit to the exhibition in order to enter. In all seventeen schools had been visited, involving 5,300 children. On May 21 the film "Seventy Deadly Pills" had been shown at a children's performance at a local cinema, and the Branch



Three window displays from among those arranged by Branch members in Bournemouth during the run of the exhibition. Left, Mr. B. Pitts pictures a child in front of a number of sweets and tablets with the caption "He doesn't know the difference." Centre: Mr. J. R. Phillips (Pars & Co.) shows a variety of preparations containing aspirin with the message "Avoid over-dosage." Right, the pharmacy of J. K. B. & W. M. Callow takes the theme "Lock away medicines" and shows a doll on a chair reaching for a medicine cabinet.

chairman had addressed the audience. A demonstration in the Square at Bournemouth was organised by Mr. B. Thompson for the Branch and Major Cook for the Bournemouth Accident Prevention Committee. Twelve young wives' clubs and similar organisations had been addressed during the winter months by one or other of

three lady members of the Branch. Misses A. Ratcliffe (from industry), D. Hawkyard (from hospital pharmacy) and R. Gent (from retail practice). The Swanage rotary club had been addressed by Mr. S. Paske on May 11. Special window displays by committee members illustrated aspects of the exhibition.

works were transferred to the Carl Zeiss Foundation, the profits from which were devoted to various scientific, social and charitable purposes in Jena. After the 1938-45 war a company was set up in West Germany using the name of Zeiss. In 1955 the Carl Zeiss Foundation in Jena commenced legal proceedings in the U.K. against that other company to stop them using the trade name Zeiss. After various arguments in two lower courts it has been decided by the House of Lords that the Carl Zeiss Jena Foundation may proceed with its suit in the U.K. against the West German company.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

DURING an adjournment debate on May 24, MR. L. ABSE said that the new decision to enable National Health Service doctors to make charges to a patient for prescribing or fitting contraceptive appliances was unfortunate in the light of the absurdly ambiguous position of the family planning services of the country. It was no use the Minister saying, as he had done, that there had been a misunderstanding in that the doctor in National Health Service had always been able to issue a private prescription for a contraceptive. He had, but had not until now been able to charge for it. Having fulfilled their election pledge to abolish prescription charges, the Government now gave a new right to a doctor to charge for a prescription "for compelling social reasons." What means, if any, would there be to determine whether a prescription was given free on medical grounds or for payment on social grounds?

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) replied that the small charge family doctors were to be able to make in prescribed circumstances should be regarded in the context of a new positive approach to the family planning service. There was no question of charges for family planning advice given by family doctors to their N.H.S. patients. Where a family doctor decided that oral contraception should be prescribed because there were medical reasons against pregnancy, he could at present issue a free N.H.S. prescription. No change in that was proposed. There were, however, instances in which a patient wished to have oral contraceptives yet pregnancy was not adjudged detrimental to her health. The judgment must be left to the family doctor concerned. In such cases oral contraceptives were needed only on social grounds, and the doctor might then issue a private prescription.

At present he might make no charge for that service and the position was impossible to defend logically. The profession would be making recommendations on the amount of the fee, and he would keep a careful eye on the arrangement.

Warfarin-resistant Rats

MR. H. E. HOOSAN asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on May 27 if he would make funds available for an intensified effort to destroy Warfarin-resistant rats infesting farms in the Midlands and mid-Wales, and what were the geographical limits of the infested area. In written answers MR. J. HOY (Joint Parliamentary Secretary) pointed out that owners and occupiers of land were responsible for controlling rats. Funds were available to the Ministry's Infestation Control Laboratory for research into the nature of warfarin resistance and methods for dealing with it. Other funds were available for attempting to slow down the rate at which warfarin-resistant rats were spreading. The rats were found in an area of about 400 square miles taking in all or part of Newtown and Llanidloes, Llanfyllin, Forden, Clun, Atcham, and Ludlow rural districts; Newtown and Llanllwchaearn urban district; and Welshpool and Montgomery municipal boroughs.

LEGAL REPORTS

Appeal to proceed

The House of Lords ruled on May 18 that the Carl Zeiss Foundation in Jena, East Germany, could proceed with its action in the London High Court to restrict the use of the name Zeiss in connection with the sale of scientific instruments, binoculars and photographic lenses. The factory in Jena was founded by Carl Zeiss in 1846, and later in 1896 the assets of the optical

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD.—MR. A. C. Partridge has been appointed director of manufacture from July 1.

JEYES GROUP, LTD.—Sales for twelve weeks ended March 26 were £1,625,000 (against £1,476,000) and group profit £98,000 (£96,000). Taxation is estimated £38,000 (£35,000) leaving net profit at £60,000 (£60,500).

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—Sales in twelve weeks ended March 26 were 8.4 per cent. up on the corresponding period in 1965. Operating profit was £749,000 (£703,000) and group profit, £807,000 (£770,000).

EUCRYL GROUP, LTD.—At the annual meeting on May 25 a resolution was passed authorising a one-for-four scrip issue. Another resolution changing the name of the company from Eucryl, Ltd., to Eucryl Group, Ltd., was also passed.

SANGERS, LTD.—Group profits, before tax, in the year ended February 28 rose to £225,327 (from £92,348 in the year previous). After tax of £115,129 (£36,872) and minority interests the net balance is £110,119 (£55,311). An interim dividend, the first payment since 1961-62, has been paid.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Sales in first quarter of 1966 were higher at £224 millions (against £200 millions) but pre-tax income fell to £25 millions (from £30 millions). Tax is estimated at £11 millions (£8 millions) leaving net profit down from £21 millions to £13

millions. Exports were higher than in the first quarter of 1965 but, owing to lower prices, their value, at £39 millions (f.o.b.), was slightly less. Sales of products manufactured by overseas subsidiaries were considerably higher in 1966.

STANLEY WESTON GROUP, LTD.—Mr. S. Weston (chairman) stated on May 23 that group turnover had shown an encouraging increase during the year particularly in the retail chemist, general wholesaling and credit trading divisions. The incidence of selective employment tax would fall only in the last quarter of 1966, but measures had been taken to absorb it so that it would not reflect in profits. The retail chemical division was at present involved in negotiations which, if successful, would considerably increase its size and scope of operation and substantially enhance group profits.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. R. A. MACKINTOSH, M.P.S.N.I., who has been trading at 75 High Street, Belfast, since 1938, has moved into larger premises at 77 High Street.

MR. R. W. UNWIN has discontinued his association with Cockton, Unwin & Co., Ltd. (chemicals, pesticides, etc.) and from June 1 is operating from R. W. Unwin & Co., Ltd., 12 Prospect Place, Welwyn, Herts.

Appointments

VESTRIC, LTD., have appointed Mr. A. J. Smith secretary at the company's head office in Runcorn.

COLORFOTO LABORATORIES, LTD., Alexandria, Scotland, announce that Mr. H. MacDonald, Kilmarnock, has joined the company and will take up a special post.

PERSONALITIES

MR. E. C. SWAIN, managing director of E. E. Swain (Camera Shops), Ltd., Hunstanton, Norfolk, has been elected *Vice-president* of the Photographic Dealers' Association.

MR. R. C. BAKER, an area sales manager for Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., has been elected president of the Gloucester club of Lions International. Mr. Baker is also an active member of the Institute of Marketing and has been elected to serve as secretary to the Cotswold group.

DR. MAX PIANKA, chief organic chemist of the Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., Wheathampstead, Herts. has accepted an invitation from the Polish Academy of Sciences to pay a ten-day scientific visit to Poland, June 6-15. He will deliver lectures at the Universities of Warsaw and Lodz on the structure-activity relationships in pesticides and will visit various University departments and industrial chemical plants.

DEATHS

BAILEY.—On May 14, Mr. Ernest Bailey, M.P.S., 34 Silver Street, Durham. Mr. Bailey qualified in 1910.

BLAIR.—On May 16, Mr. John Blair, M.P.S., 52 Devonshire Road, Millom, Cumberland. Mr. Blair qualified in 1911.

BROWN.—Recently, Mr. John Melrose Brown, M.P.S., 2 Huntley Drive, Cambuslang, Lanarks. Mr. Brown qualified in 1949. He leaves a wife and son.

DALY.—On May 22, Mr. John Joseph Daly, M.P.S.N.I., Main Street, Randalstown, co. Antrim, Northern Ireland. Mr. Daly qualified in 1941 and then spent some time abroad. On returning home he opened a pharmacy in Randalstown, where he practised for a number of years. He is survived by his widow and three children.

EVANS.—On May 27 Mr. Herbert Gwynfryn Evans, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., The Square, Ammanford, Carm. Mr. Evans died whilst on holiday in Bournemouth. He qualified in 1912.

HUMPHREYS.—Suddenly, on May 23, Mr. F. J. Humphreys (house account manager, Rexall Drug Co., Nottingham), aged forty-two. Mr. Humphreys, who died whilst on overseas selling tour in the Caribbean, had been with the company since 1962, first as a representative, next as area manager and latterly as house account manager.

INFORMATION FOR MANUFACTURERS

Ultra-violet Absorbers.—A development range of ultra-violet absorbers—Graessor 1472, 1519, 1525 and 1765 are being offered by Graesser Salicylates, Ltd., Sandycroft, Dceside, Flints.

A Textile for Industry.—A textile material claimed particularly suitable for heavier industrial purposes is offered by I.C.I. Fibres, Ltd. The new material, Nufil, is made from polypropylene. Uses include packaging twines, baler twine and hose reinforcement.

Sodium Ethylate in Powder Form.—Arrangements have been made for the United Kingdom distribution of a powdered form of sodium ethylate (sodium ethoxide C_2H_5ONa) by F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd. The product is manufactured by Dynamit-Nobel, A.G., Dusseldorf, West Germany, and sold under the trade name Feldalat NE.

Sole Selling Agents.—A. Revai & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd., 7 Idol Lane, London, E.C.3, have been appointed sole selling agents for the Worthington Biochemical Corporation, Freehold, New Jersey, U.S.A., one of the major American producers of enzymes and related biochemicals for research and industry. The new agents can supply on request catalogues and literature describing the available range.

Sweetener and Flavour Potentiator.—MacAndrews & Forbes, Ltd., Locomotive House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1, draw attention to their ammoniated glycyrrhizin (the ammonium salt of a triterpenoid saponin derived from liquorice root extract) a high-potency natural sweetener claimed 100 times sweeter than sucrose in the presence of sucrose, reducing sweetening costs by up to 75 per cent.

Promotional Research Services Expanded.—M.S. Incentives, Ltd., 27 Great James Street, London, W.C.1, offer to provide manufacturers, advertising agencies and promotional organisations with a complete intelligence

JONES.—On May 17, Mr. John Edward Jones, M.P.S., 6 Plantation Way, Storrington, Sussex, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Jones qualified in 1928. He joined Savory & Moore, Ltd., in 1938 and for the past eight years had been a member of the board.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on May 23, while at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, for a meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference executive, Mr. Thomas Oswald Martin, F.P.S., 15 Barnwood Road, Gloucester. Mr. Martin qualified in 1926 and joined W. H. Hampton, Ltd., Northgate Street, Gloucester, in 1927, becoming a partner in 1938, and retiring as superintendent chemist in 1964. He had served as honorary secretary of the Gloucester County and City Pharmaceutical Committee since 1948 and as vice-chairman of the Executive Council since 1964. He was elected to the executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1964.

WILLIAMSON.—On May 14, Mr. James Montgomery Williamson, M.P.S., 660 Govan Road, Glasgow, S.W.1. Mr. Williamson qualified in 1922.

service about promotional activity in the pharmaceutical and other distributive trades. A wide range of research services is provided including spot checks on promotions at point of sale.

Ulster Marketing Guide.—A comprehensive marketing guide to Northern Ireland was published recently by Ulster Television, Ltd., Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast, 3, and 19 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1. The 46-p. guide, in seven sections, embraces information ranging from elementary facts to the results of research on geography and population, industry, standards of living, retail trade, advertising media, the television audience, and marketing and general services in Northern Ireland.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

THE agricultural division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is spending £1½ million on further extensions to its catalyst manufacturing plant at Clitheroe, Lancs. The capacity will come into operation in 1967.

A SECOND multi-purpose plant is being built by CIBA Chemicals, Ltd., Pyewipe, nr. Grimsby, at a cost of £390,000. It is an extension of the £575,000 installation at present under construction. Both plants will be primarily used for the manufacture of Ambilhar and a number of pharmaceutical intermediates that at present have to be imported.

A THIRD tissue mill is being built by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs. First stage, which should be completed by January 1968, includes the construction of a large machine house and the installation of a high-speed paper-making machine for the production of soft tissue. A warehouse is also being built to service North-west and North-east England and Scotland.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

High-calorie, low-fluid, low-electrolyte.—Hycal a special liquid glucose product prepared by Beecham Food and Drink Division, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, to assist clinicians and dieticians in the formulation of high-carbohydrate, low-electrolyte diets, was first developed for the dietary management of acute and chronic renal failure but now has many other uses. The product is supplied in six flavours (blackcurrant, lemon, lime, orange, pineapple and raspberry) in single-flavour case containing twenty-four 175-ml bottles. Its principal use is at present in hospitals, but it may be prescribed on EC10 forms in cases of acute or chronic renal failure or other conditions requiring a high-calorie, low-fluid, low-electrolyte diet.

FOODS

New Baby Food Variety.—From June 6, a new variety is being added to the Trufood range of Spoonfoods baby foods. Named "braised steak dinner," it is strained and homogenised. It brings to twenty-nine the number of Spoonfoods, enabling chemists to offer a total of fifty-eight foods in the combined ranges. Like all Trufood products it is a "chemist only" line. Makers are Trufood, Ltd., The Creameries, Wrenbury, Nantwich, Ches.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Roll-on Deodorant.—Lenthéric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have introduced a new deodorant/anti-perspirant, "Gilt-edged," perfumed as Lenthéric body lotion and in Lenthéric blue container with gold cap.

Perfumed Turtle-oil Soap.—A new rose-geranium turtle-oil soap from Bronnley & Co., Ltd., brings, say the makers, "May greetings." Pink in the fashion trend, the soap includes ingredients from Algeria, Italy and Grasse. It is available in toilet and bath sizes.

Three New Items in Series.—Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have made available a Blue Grass holiday set (containing flower mist, roll-on deodorant, dusting powder and hand lotion); a perfume in new metered spray hardly larger than a lipstick; and a hand soap in travel container incorporating a soap dish.

Matte Eye Shadow.—Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1, have produced a fashion-matte eye shadow that powders eyelids with matte colour. It consists of a fine-textured compressed powder and is issued with washable sponge-tipped applicator. There are six shades (tender blue, tender turquoise, tender green, tender greige, frosted blue and frosted green).

Eye Cosmetics.—Coty Longlash is a "lash builder and lengthener all in one." "It actually deposits particles along the length of the lashes" making them visibly longer; in four shades, black, charcoal, brown and midnight blue. Roll-on mascara is offered in the same shades as is Coty mascara which is now in a new creamy formula. Coty eye shadow stick is available in azure

blue, willow green, jade, cloud lavender, silver birch, and turquoise, and Coty eye shadow in those shades and Just Tawny, Silver Birch and Porcelain. Other Coty preparations are an eyebrow pencil, eye-liner, eyebrow brush, eyebrow powder, and cake eye liner. Offered in white PVC pouches are the Coty eye-liner brush and eyebrow brush. Manufacturers are Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1.

Cosmetics for the Legs.—Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1, have launched a "leg beauty plan" involving the use of four new products. Satinee shave,

made especially for the legs is described as the first modern translucent shaving lotion that lubricates the skin and prepares it for shaving (after shaving the excess is gently massaged into the skin, leaving it soft and supple). Waterproof leg make-up, a cream that is smoothed on with the fingertips from mid-thigh to the tips of the toes, is next applied. It is worn under stockings "for the most flattering of leg complexions," or alone. Next in the programme is slim-leg—a brown shadow powder that "creates the contours of a shapely leg as it shades away heaviness." Final touch is knee-glow, a rosy rouging that gives the knees "the same pretty softening that a tinge of colour gives the face."

TRADE NOTES

Still Available.—Martindale Samoore, Ltd., Salem Road, Queensway, W.2, state that their speciality Anepidem continues to be available.

Agents for Four German Specialities.—Luitpold-Werk, Munich, West Germany, remind that Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., 1-3 Kempton Road, London, E.6, are sole United Kingdom agents for their specialities: Hirdoid, Mobilat, Combizym and Luizym.

Retitled.—Purpose of the renaming of the lower strength Ponstan Kapseals by Parke Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, is to differentiate them from the 250 mgm. strength. New name is Ponstan paediatric Kapseals 125 mgm. [Corrected note.]

Battery Chart.—A new wall chart listing Exide dry batteries and torches is available from the makers, Electric Power Storage, Ltd., Clifton Junction, Swinton, Manchester.

Capsule Prices Up.—Eli Lilly &

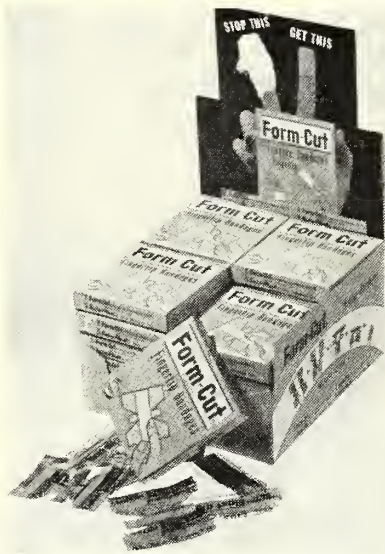
Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, notify that from June 21 their empty gelatin capsules Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are increased in price.

Advice for Diabetics.—The British Diabetic Association recently transferred to 3 Alfred Place, London, W.C.1. The Association issues a number of booklets at nominal cost dealing with problems that its members are likely to meet. Diabetic customers should be recommended to become members of the Association.

Powder or Liquid.—Metercal whether in liquid or powder form is claimed to "taste good" and yet provide an effective method of weight control based on a daily allowance of 900 calories. Flavours are, liquid: vanilla, chocolate and butterscotch; powder: vanilla, chocolate and orange. Manufacturers are The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1.

Assorted Fruits.—To provide variety in diabetic and slimming diets Alfonal, Ltd., Church Road, Worcester Park, Surrey, offer a sugar-free "diet pack" of assorted fruits in water. Container holds 8 oz. and is issued in outer of twenty-four. The company also offer Maizy corn oil and Sun-O-Life sunflower-seed oil in 1-pint container in outer of twelve; 1 quart containers in outer of six, and 1-gall. container in outer of three. Sun-O-Life is also offered in ½-pint container in outer of eighteen.

Banded Capsule a Trade Mark.—Illustration D17 in Colour Guide No. 2 in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide is of a red-topped capsule with red and white granules in the lower half and a pink band between. The capsule, which is identified in the text of early copies of the Guide as being Pentral Tempules, 30 mgm., of Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., was withdrawn, and is now replaced by an unbanded capsule. In later copies of the Guide attention is drawn to the change by a double entry: "Pentral Tempules, 30 mgm. (old)" and "Pentral Tempules, 30 mgm. (new) without band," and users who have the original text are asked to note the change. Banded capsules are a trade mark of Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.



FINGER-TIP BANDAGES AND DRESSINGS: The Form-cut FC7 pack contains two Form-cut fingertip bandages 2½ x 2½ in. and five finger dressings 3 x ½ in., each dressing separately wrapped and sterilised. The pack has been made generally available following the successful marketing of the Form-cut FC20 pack, bringing demand for a cheaper pack even more suitably priced for the British housewife. The new pack is in display outers of 2 doz. with a small package of free samples for demonstration purposes.



Optrex eye masks (formerly Optrex eye compresses), a product of Optrex, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex.

Especially for Diabetics.—A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, are offering canned fruits for diabetics. The range includes pears, apricots, pineapple, peaches and fruit-salad each packed in an 8-oz. tin. Also offered for diabetics are three varieties of chocolate, plain, milk and nut milk all in 3-oz. packs; a milk chocolate assortment in 8-oz. box; chocolate drink in 8 and 16-oz. tins, and milk chocolate biscuits in 8-oz. packets.

Now Available to N.H.S. Hospitals.—The Ministry of Health is now allowing Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex, to compete freely for hospital business with Tetrex (tetracycline hydrochloride), and prices have undergone a reduction made voluntarily (because, as Messrs. Bristol point out, they were granted a four-year "free" period in which to recoup expenditure and the free period does not end until 1969). Tetrex is claimed to provide consistently higher blood levels than tetracycline hydrochloride in virtually 100 per cent. of patients (25 per cent. of patients may, it is stated, be "poor absorbers" of tetracycline hydrochloride), and to be better tolerated.

Premium Offers

JEYES-PAROZONE SALES, LTD., Davis House, New Road, Dagenham, Essex. Jeypine. Fivepence off normal price of giant-size bottle.

LILIA-WHITE (SALES), LTD., Charford Mills, Birmingham, 8, Golden Babe nappy liners. Polythene bag containing six pegs with each pack.



EXPORT PACK: The new Bemax export pack which comes in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. sizes. Made for Vitamins, Ltd., Upper Mall, London, W.6, by Metal Box Co., Ltd., 37 Baker Street, London, W.1, the packs are fitted with lever lid and aluminium foil diaphragm. Cartons of Bemax are still issued for the home market.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

A Rose by a New Name.—An Elida rose, state Elida, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, was introduced by Wheatcroft Brothers at the Chelsea flower show, May 25-27.

Satellite Links Shareholders.—The satellite Early Bird was used recently to link Warner-Lambert International shareholders, at their annual meeting in New York, with European shareholders and executives in London.

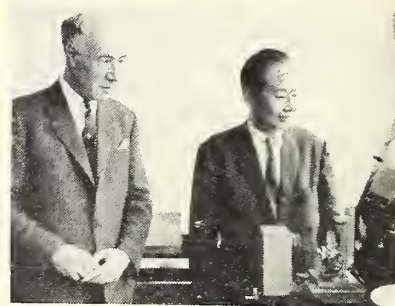
Marketing Organisation "Streamlined."—Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Aldersgate, Barnet, Herts, have recast their sales territories and expanded the sales force to forty. Each representative will work to a set journey cycle calculated on density of population, delivery services, etc.

Cricket Award Scheme.—Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, are sponsoring a cricket award scheme for the forthcoming series of five test matches between England and the West Indies. Best batting performance in each test (either team) wins £200; best bowling performance in each test (either team) £200, and team prize for winning the series is £500.

A Cup Presented.—When A. C. Vallance, Ltd., photo finishers, Milton Street, Mansfield, Notts, put a football team into the Mansfield and District Sunday League, Mr. George Vallance presented a cup to be competed for annually on a knock-out basis. In the 1966 final recently Vallance's Photo Works were beaten 2-0 by Farnsfield Acres, and Mr. Vallance presented the trophy to the winning team.

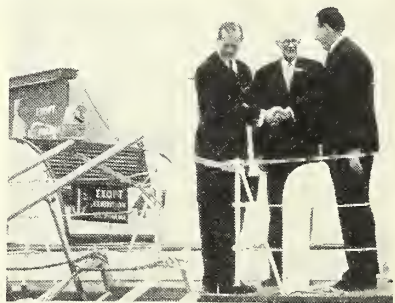
A New Research Laboratory.—A commemorative plaque unveiled by Sir Ewart Jones (Waynflete professor of chemistry, University of Oxford) marked the official opening of the Unilever research laboratory at the Frythe, Welwyn, Herts, on May 18 of the company's margarine and edible oils division. The laboratories are equipped to undertake fundamental research. Work is taken through to pilot-scale manufacturing studies.

Medical Television Link.—A closed-circuit television link-up between six medical schools on May 31, described



TWAIN MEET: In the course of a visit to the Wellcome Chemical Works at Dartford in Kent, Professor Shun-ichi Yamada (Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Tokyo), right, is shown a shadowgraph projector in the Control Laboratories by Dr. G. E. Foster (chief analyst).

as being a "milestone in medical education techniques," was financed by Lilly Research Laboratories, Ltd., Bromborough, Ches. The programme, a clinico-pathological conference, considered two cases from the Royal Free Hospital, London, and was received and commented on by the University College and Middlesex Hospital schools in London, and the university schools in Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle upon Tyne. Professor K. R. Hill (professor of pathology, Royal Free Hospital), who introduced the conference, said that such transmissions could make a real and regular contribution to medicine generally, and education in particular.



EXTRA TO THE PROGRAMME: The Duke of Edinburgh made an unscheduled stop during his tour of the British Fortnight in Oslo. He interrupted his official itinerary to visit the Motor Yacht "Pharma" (moored in Oslo harbour for the British Fortnight) with exhibition for doctors on board. Sponsored by Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., and British Schering, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, the exhibition was prepared by the general-practice advisory service and Dr. Abraham Marcus.

TRADING TRENDS

DEMAND for malt drinks has increased by 48 per cent. since 1960, of glucose drinks by 36 per cent., according to a survey carried out by European Research Consultants, Ltd., 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. The survey showed that chemists sold only 5.6 per cent. of the malted drinks and that the over-45's are more likely to buy from chemists than are younger-age purchasers. Brand leaders are given as Ovaltine (38 per cent.) and Horlicks (32 per cent.).

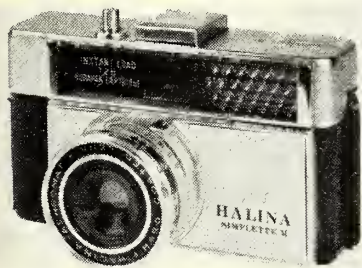


AT THE FAIR: The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Sir Norman Kipping (joint chairman Britain '66 campaign) (back to camera), at the Dylan stand set up at the British Trade Fair, Oslo, Norway, by Rieber & Son A/S, Bergen, Norwegian agents of Maybourn Products, Ltd., Sydenham Road, London, S.E.26. At right is Mr. Anthony Brooks (the company's export manager).

Optical Sound for Super-8?—Eastman Kodak Co. have entered into an agreement by which JM Developments, Inc., New York, U.S.A., undertake to develop a commercially acceptable system of producing optical sound tracks on Eastman Color release prints of Super-8 format.

A New Trimmer.—Dexaphot, Ltd., Kingsbury House, Blackburn Road, London, N.W.6, have introduced the Nikor trimmer, which has a self-honing rotary cutting wheel and a metal base plate, black with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. white squaring. It is obtainable in three sizes.

Built-in Meter at Low Price.—The Halina Simplette Electric camera marketed by J. J. Silber, Ltd., 11 Northburgh Street, London, E.C.1, provides,



X-ray Safelight Filter.—A new sepia safelight filter (code number 914NX) was recently introduced by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex, superseding the 905X safelight filter. The sepia brown light emitted by the new filter is said to provide better illumination at a higher safety factor. The 950X filter is claimed safe for handling Messrs. Ilford's x-ray materials. The 914 NX incorporates a diffusing screen but may be supplied minus the diffuser for use with Ilford darkroom lamps 4 and 8.

X-ray Publications.—First three titles in a new series of radiographic handbooks planned for X-ray departments and students interested in radiography have recently been published. They are:—"X-ray Processing—a radiographic handbook"; "Ilford Medical X-ray Films and Chemicals" and "Dental Radiography" can be obtained, free of charge, from Ilford, Ltd., x-ray division, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

A vintage surveying transit instrument, specifically a Multi-Trac 1. The device has a circular main scale with a central needle and a rotating bezel. The bezel has a scale from 0 to 180 degrees. The main scale has a scale from 0 to 180 degrees. The instrument is labeled "Multi-Trac 1" and "S.W. 15 14 13".

Medical X-ray Films and Screens.—Du Pont Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., have launched in the U.K. a number of new medical x-ray films and intensifying screens. The films, Cronex I, II and III are on polyester base of "exceptional dimensional stability." Cronex I is a moderate speed film with low fog and wide latitude in exposure and processing. Cronex II features high contrast and medium speed, and Cronex III provides a combination of high contrast with the advantages of high speed and low fog.

the 460 is the same as that in the 360 model

Distribution Changes.—Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex, announce that orders and routine sales inquiries in the London postal districts W.C.1, W.C.2, W.1, W.2, N.W.1, and N.W.8, previously served by the company's Greenford office, are now being handled by the East London regional office, 29 Roden Street, Ilford (telephone: Ilford 3000). Facilities at the East London office have been extended to cope with increased demand. Staff includes H. M. Seabrook (regional manager), K. A. G. Keightley (distribution), W. A. McKay (x-ray and professional products), R. Rippin (graphic reproduction products), and R. W. E. Calaz (serving photographic dealers in the amateur market).

"Zoo " Day for Amateurs.—Ilford, Ltd., are arranging on June 26, a special day for amateur photographers at Glasgow zoo. On that day animals are being specially brought from their cages, but " there will be no risk." Club secretaries and others booking parties should inform the company's promotions manager, department APD, Ilford, Essex, giving the proposed size of the party in order to obtain tokens entitling the party to reduced admission to the zoo. Individuals and families can obtain up to six tickets from their local photographic dealer (tickets are being sent to dealers toward the end of May). An Ilford "Zoo Quest" cup and other prizes, plus three free memberships to the Glasgow Zoological Society are being offered.

With Electronic Shutter.—The Minolta Electro shot camera marketed by Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, a 35-mm. full-frame range-finder model, is provided with an electronic shutter that automatically selects the correct aperture-speed combination over a wide range of film speeds and lighting conditions.

Colour Slides of the Abbey.—Over 100 Oberon colour slides have been taken for Westminster Abbey's nonacentenary year by Woodmansterne, Ltd., 38 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.

First Thousand Free. — "AnSCO Guide to Photo Fun," a revised edition of the "AnSCO Guide to Photo Fun Made Easy" is now available from David Williams (Ciné Equipment), Ltd., 5 Glasshouse Yard, London, E.C.1. A free copy is being sent to the first thousand people who send to the company an empty AnSCO film carton plus sixpence postage. Price is normally 7s. 6d.

Processing Installation.—Photo Laboratories (London), Ltd., announce the installation of the Kodak E4 process at the company's laboratories at Tramway Path, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey. The installation is believed the first of its kind in London and the second in the United Kingdom. It will be used for developing transparencies from Ektachrome film, and is understood to give a much harder emulsion.

SHOPFITTING AND DISPLAY

Suspended Glass Shelf Display.—A flexible system of supporting glass shelves on tough but slender nylon cord is Pollard's Regal offered by Pollards Display Division, 157 St. John Street, London. E.C.1.

Help in Choosing Floor Coverings.—Tempo "Matchmates" produced by James Halstead, Ltd., Crow Oak Works, Whitefield, nr. Manchester, are large pieces of vinyl material bearing the actual patterns of Tempo stiletto-resistant, easy-to-lay vinyl floor covering.

Shopfitting Design Service.—Abstracta Construction, Ltd., 20 Peel Street, London, W.8, who market the Abstracta system of shop and exhibition display construction, have enlarged their design studio to cope with growing demand for their free design service.

Lock-stack Drawers.—The plastics division of John Wilkins Equipment, Ltd., 214 St. John Street, London, E.C.1, manufacture a "lock-stack" drawer in polystyrene, in crystal-clear or opaque antistatic polystyrene of high impact strength with clear fronts, the outer cases of which lock together to form free-standing units without structural support. Each drawer fits into its own case for easy running and dust prevention. Lock-stack drawers may be assembled to any height and shape or size to suit requirements. Bases are provided to any size required, or the assembly may be placed direct on floor, shelves, or furniture.

Small-size Fluorescent Tubes.—Miniature fluorescent bulkhead lighting units for shelf or under canopy use, are available in two sizes (for 12 in. 8-watt or 21 in. 13-watt tubes), from Lumitron, Ltd., 33 Alfred Place, London, W.C.1. The units are constructed in sheet steel, enamelled black outside, white inside and supplied complete with control gear and spring-on white opal acrylic diffuser.

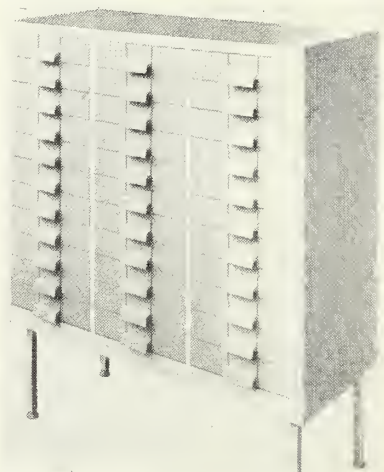
Improved Floor Maintenance.—Developed as part of their planned maintenance service for shops, Cleanway guard mats are non-adhesive nylon mats designed by Progress Floor Treatments, Cressex Estate, High Wycombe, Bucks, to protect floor surfaces by attracting and trapping dirt and grit from shoes. They are available in 8-ft. length and of 27 and 54-in. widths. The mats are easily cleaned and there is a wide selection of colours and patterns. Use of guard mats is claimed to reduce wear and tear on a floor, keeping it brighter and safer for longer periods. At the same time it cuts considerably the time and money spent on floor maintenance. The company's Hilight new emulsion floor polish is formulated to overcome the major objection to conventional emulsion polishes, namely the difficulty of re-

moval and consequential build-up on the floor surface, which traps dirt and discolours the floors. Hilight gives a detergent-resistant finish in normal conditions of use, yet is easily removed by the addition of ammonia to the cleaning solution. It may be repeatedly damp-mopped without affecting the high finish, and is also resistant to water spotting. Hilight is slip-resistant. Pack is a 1-gall. container.

Preventing Fungal Damp.—Fungi that proliferate in damp conditions cause such troubles as dry rot, wet rot, mildew, mould stains and discolorations. A fungicide that is toxic to a wide range of fungi without being dangerous to the occupants of the premises is claimed to be Brunosol concentrate manufactured by Preservation Developments, Ltd., 99 Regent Street, London, W.1. The concentrate contains the sodium salt of *ortho*-phenyl phenol (as recommended by the Forest Products Research Laboratory and Building Research Station).

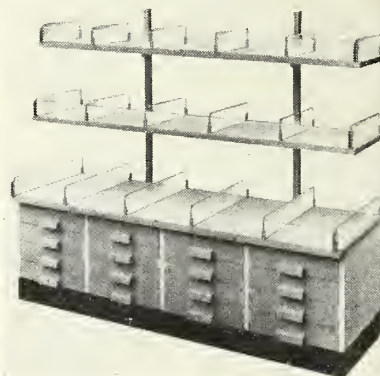


Drawer Space.—A new stock unit announced by Shopwares, Ltd., 197 Eade Road, London, N.4, is designed for the storing of smaller items. Each



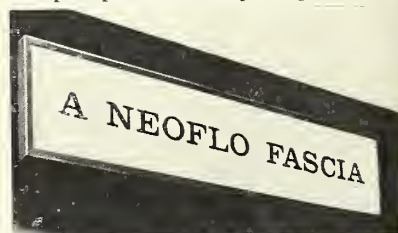
drawer is approximately 13½ x 17 x 3 in. and operates on "patent-pending" nylon runners, thus doing away with the need for rails above and below each drawer. The new unit contains no less than thirty-three moulded drawers within the compact 4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 9 in. unit and is finished in an attractive mahogany-grained Melamine. The front of the unit has white plastic top and bottom rails with white plastic protective strip edges. The steel legs are stove-enamelled grey and have ad-

justable feet. The drawers are one-piece moulded and are in grey high-impact polystyrene, complete with handle and ticket holder. If required, the drawers may be fitted with special binning strips to each side for receiving removable cross divisions. The unit, known as type SS33, is priced at £62 5s. A leaflet is available on request. The company also offer two new merchandiser units, each with two adjustable shelves having white Melamine surfaces. The shelves and top of the 20 in. lower section are fitted with a binning strip to allow unlimited arrangements of glass divisions to suit



any size of merchandise. The lower sections of the units, also finished in white Melamine with black skirting, are also fitted with one-piece grey moulded drawers complete with handle and ticket holder. Both units have a standard height of 4 ft. 3 in. Type SM.44 is 3 ft. 9 in. long and has twelve drawers. Type SM.45 is 5 ft. long and has sixteen drawers. Prices are £48 10s. and £58 respectively (binning extra).

Illuminated Facia Box.—The Neoflo Group of Companies, 126 Putney Bridge Road, London, S.W.15, have produced a new standard illuminated box sign for facias. Economical to buy or rent, the sign, which is fabricated from lead-coated sheet steel, is offered in a range of standard colours (though other colours can be provided). Letter styles are suggested and other styles are provided to order. The sign has a stepped edge that gives the impression of a slender box and facilitates recessing into the facia if desired. Its rebated Perspex panels are top-hung to allow



for thermal expansion. Adjustable fixing bolts are used to fit the panels. The sign, 6 in. deep overall, is available in thirteen heights ranging from 12 to 48 in.; there are thirty-three lengths from 2 ft. to 30 ft. Illumination is provided by cold-cathode tubes being positioned to give even light.

U.S. PACKAGING CONTEST AWARDS

Rigid paper boxes used for medicines and sundries

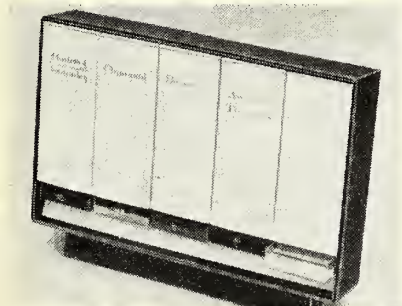
THE 1966 International Rigid (set-up) Paper Box Competition, sponsored (for the sixteenth year in succession) by the National Paper Box Manufacturers' Association in America drew over 4,000 entries, including European boxmakers, though none gained an award among the categories represented in the pictures. They are best combination package, best protective package, mailing box, drug-promotional box, drug and pharmaceutical box, and superiority of construction.

First award in drug and pharmaceutical boxes, and an excellence award in superiority of construction, went to the J. E. Smith Co., Baltimore, for their



brucellosis card test container. Various individually packaged units are boxed as a complete swine-testing kit in label-wrapped trays that slide over the interior packages and offer firm, rigid box protection. The top tray (or lid) colourfully carries full use, storage, and identification information.

In drug promotional boxes first award went to Creative Packaging, Inc., for their container manufactured for the Armour Pharmaceutical Co. It is a

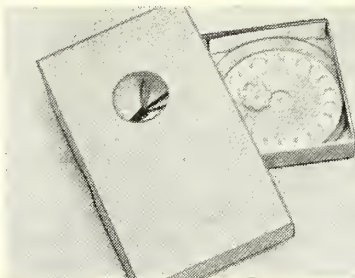


doctor's desk "dispenser" with easel secured to a rigid tray with double-sided tape. The easel collapses flat into a volume that matches the outside dimensions of the unit for dispatching. Separate "dispenser" cartons inserted into the tray are held firm by a block insert.

Creative Packaging Inc., also gained an excellence award in drug promotional boxes for their "letter" container, likewise manufactured for the Armour Pharmaceutical Co. A strong rigid box was chosen as the cabinet to house six light-weight folding boxes designed for dispensing packets of sample tablets. The box is printed in black on the side panels which bear full data about the box contents. The top side of the box incorporates pastel colours in a design which matches the packets.



An excellent award in mailing boxes was gained by George H. Snyder, Inc., Philadelphia, with a box for Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation. Designed for acceptance by the Post Office department and by physicians, the box is ready for mailing with pre-printed postage. The port-holed lid has



gummed flaps for sealing the sample.

In the category "best combination package," Ronson electric tooth-brush box, made by F. N. Burt Co., Inc.,



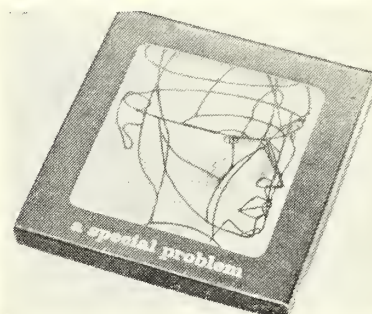
won an excellence award. The rigid base supports the heavy electrical appliance, and a die-cut platform in the base holds a tray for components, which are sealed under moulded plastic.

The Gelusil container made for the Warner Chilcott Laboratories by Kier-



nan-Hughes Co. gained an excellence award in the best protective package category. Protection is ensured by the use of a moulded foam tray that has its own flap lid in the base of the rigid box. Compartments and corresponding pressure points hold the product stationary when the packet is closed by insertion into the mailing sleeve.

First award in mailing boxes went to the Kiernan-Hughes Co., New Jersey, in respect of the "Special Problem" container manufactured for War-



ner-Chilcott Laboratories. Feature is the use of a window in the lid of the rigid box. Physicians' samples are contained in a partitioned base and covered by descriptive literature folded to the inside dimensions of the base.

PACKAGING NOTES

Embossing Tapes. — Eight new tape colours have been introduced by Dymo, Ltd., Browells Lane, Feltham, Middlesex, for use in their range of tape embossing machines.

Containers in Plastics. — A wide variety of pharmaceutical and cosmetic containers in plastics, including cream jars, handbag boxes, lipstick holders, compacts, powder boxes and tablet phials, are offered by Manuplastics, Ltd., Southdown Works, Kingston Road, Raynes Park, London, S.W.20.

Facilities Expanded. — A new £200,000 factory for the production of packaging machinery was recently opened by



Autowrappers (Norwich), Ltd. The factory occupies 40,000 sq. ft. of a 52,000 sq. ft. area on the Drayton Road, Norwich, industrial estate, and is designed to allow expansion to double the present size. Machinery offered for the pharmaceutical industry includes roll-wrapping, boxing-off, cartoning, over-wrapping, labelling and multipack sleeve machinery.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Doctors' Dispensing

SIR,—Within the last two days I have had evidence of doctors' dispensing: Giving penicillin granules to patients to be filled with water on arrival at home. I have before me a phial in which tablets were dispensed labelled "One tablespoonful three times a day," the label being superimposed on the manufacturers' label worded "Physician's sample."

W. M. BAILEY,
Chelmsford, Essex

Conference at Plymouth

SIR,—It is a welcome sign of progress that speakers of such eminence are to be the principal guests at the regional conference at Plymouth on June 5 (see *C. & D.*, May 28, p. 545). I hope that everyone who has not already done so will write or phone to M. Madge at Plymouth without delay and be there on Sunday.

C. J. HENDRA,
Turo

Purpose of Representatives

SIR,—"... the purpose of representatives of the manufacturers does not seem ... to be that of offering general advice. Time spent on such duties is far from disinterested and appears, to the impartial observer, not unconnected with the hope that the prescriber will be influenced to increase the company's sales" (*Xrayser, C. & D.*, May 28, p. 517). After a lifetime of selling to doctors (imparting technical information on the character, action and use of drugs — being a peripatetic pharmacologist) I can categorically state that the best salesman in this special field is he who (i) knows his company's products thoroughly, their advantages and their limitations and their place in the complete therapeutic scheme, (ii) knows his customers (physicians and pharmacists) as separate individuals, each with his special interests, likes and dislikes and social and professional idiosyncrasies. This point is only attainable after several years of study of the drugs and the customers. By then the good representative is part of the professional scene in his particular parish.

DENS SEROTINUS
(Card enclosed)

Conflicting Loyalties

SIR,—I must join issue with the remarks of Mr. Phillips (*C. & D.*, May 28, p. 536) regarding the Branch Representatives' meeting and the amended resolution on advertising. First, it was a democratic meeting. Everyone had the freedom of speaking at the "mike," and the freedom of voting. That day two motions were put before the meeting by the Council. One was accepted, the other amended. It is not quite fair, therefore, to complain about the voting on one and not on the other. The members present were a fair cross-section of pharmacists and in their wisdom voted as they did. I think basically most were sympathetic to the Council

motion, and that it will be eventually accepted, but it was a question of "hasten slowly." The real problem was that pharmacy had not had long enough time to digest the statement issued by Council. This defeat or setback should act as a stimulus for another year. I do not think Mr. Phillips is quite fair to N.P.U. and Council members. Much good over the last few years has resulted from closer liaison between the two organisations.

MERVYN MADGE,
Plymouth

Sterile Eye Drops

SIR,—It is astounding how adaptable and tough is the human eye. Winds blow grit, dirt and insects into it. Nicotine-stained fingers, whose previous occupation was forgotten, scratch and rub and apply soiled handkerchiefs and filthy rags to it. It is opened under water in chlorine-soaked swimming baths, washed in soapy water after most of the body has been cleansed in the same wash basin. It finds its way under the sea at seaside resorts, where all sorts of sewage have been emptied not many miles away. In spite of all this, the Joint Formulary Committee, which produced the British National Formulary 1966, have decided that all eye drops shall be sterilised before leaving the pharmacy. After which, no doubt, the recipient will drop the dropper on the ground, smell the contents, transfer bacteria from fingers, nose, eyes and hair into the drops, just to make sure that the eye is up to its usual standard of toughness. Let's have distilled water boiled and cooled if you like and good clean filtration, but sterility ... ? If a customer comes to the pharmacy with a "foreign body" in the eye, do you (1) tell him to go to his doctor (next surgery or tomorrow)? (2) Tell him to go to the nearest hospital? (3) Send him across the road to the butcher or grocer? (4) Sterilise everything and try to help? (5) Try to help? There are sixteen representatives of pharmacy on the Joint Committee. From the layout and contents of the B.N.F. not one of them appears to be a practising retail pharmacist. If there is, he must be dumb!

COMMON SENSE

Franco-British Congress

SIR,—I have been most interested in Xrayser's comments (*C. & D.*, May 28, p. 517) on the recent Congress at La Baule. The publicity he gives to this organisation is most welcome. I am inclined to think that, with the approach to a closer European union, this small body of people on either side of the Channel may become a useful growing point, particularly as I believe that no closer European union is likely to be successful unless it is based on Franco-British friendship. I do not share Xrayser's fear that the entry of the United Kingdom into Europe is likely to bring down the high standards of pharmacy on the Continent. It is difficult for us to appreciate fully what

the atmosphere will be when we are all sitting round one table having divested ourselves of our individual sovereignties. The approach can only then be "What is the best for pharmacy?" and national preferences will sink for the common good. But I do very much agree with Xrayser when he writes "Time is not on our side ... and all should unite in encouraging the Pharmaceutical Society to realise its ambition to advance our professional status." Men like Xrayser, who have such a great influence in our profession, can do much to help us to achieve this status and I know there are many, including myself, who have a high regard for his comments and observations. Please offer him my thanks on behalf of the British section of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission for the space he has given to our movement in your issue of May 28.

NICHOLAS HERDMAN,
London, E.2

Votes Acknowledged

SIR,—I would be grateful for the courtesy of your columns to thank all those who voted for me in the recent Council election.

J. E. JEFFERY,
Southampton

SIR,—May I, through the courtesy of your columns, express my thanks to all the members who supported me with their votes at the Council election. I will do my best to justify their confidence in me.

ALBERT HOWELLS,
Bexleyheath, Kent

SIR,—May I through the courtesy of your columns thank all the pharmacists who voted for me in the recent Council elections. I only regret that my policy statement did not appeal to the 17,000 [non-voting] members sufficiently to encourage them to vote.

WM. F. PATTERSON,
Sheffield

SIR,—May I, through the courtesy of your columns, thank all those who supported me with their votes at the recent Council election. Although I am naturally disappointed to have failed to be re-elected, I am grateful to the membership for having entrusted me with a Council seat for three years. I found the work exacting, tiring, sometimes exasperating but always intensely interesting. I would pay particular tribute to the staff at 17 Bloomsbury Square, whose hard work and selfless application to their difficult and often frustrating duties are not always appreciated or as well known as they should be. Criticism of our Council and its officers through the columns of this and other journals or at the various gatherings of members is a necessary adjunct to the democratic process but I sometimes think that a word of thanks or even praise would be a refreshing change. After my own experience on the "inside" I have come to the conclusion that, when all is said and done, the membership is well served.

KENNETH HOLLAND,
Upminster, Essex



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Employment Tax Objections

New taxes are rarely, if ever, popular, and the wider the application of the new tax the greater is generally the objection to its introduction. That there has been so much reaction to the selective employment tax, with its unusual breadth of application, is hardly surprising. The Federation of Wholesale Organisations, for example, has violently condemned the imposition of the tax on its own section of industry, claiming that wholesale distribution had already, and very evidently, been suffering from an acute shortage of labour for a number of years. The Federation claims, fairly enough, that a wholesaler does not usually encumber himself with unnecessary labour, and that increasingly he has had to rely upon increased mechanisation, bonus schemes, and part-time labour. Application of the new tax is held likely to compel a shedding by wholesalers of labour "which, in the main, is married women or elderly personnel." The Federation charges Government departments with lack of liaison when they suggest to the wholesaler how to run his business, since the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, in his National Plan, referred to an acute shortage of labour that must continue to be expected in wholesale distribution and urged among other things the greater use of part-time labour. In the Industrial Training Act the Ministry of Labour has required the distributive industry, like others, to encourage and train staff. The Federation comments: "Whatever aims these two [Ministries] have in mind must be sabotaged by introduction of the selective employment tax, which, if it does nothing else, must have a strong tendency for staff employed in distribution to be made redundant."

The Federation voices increasing alarm at the pattern of recent legislation, with its apparent attitude that manufacturers and distributors are separate entities capable of existing one without the other.

A similar attitude to the new tax is shown by the National Chamber of Trade, which is urging its members to protest to their Members of Parliament and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the same time is seeking an exemption from the tax for persons working less than twenty-one hours a week. The Chamber also attacks current Government policy of reducing, by withdrawing investment allowances, the distributors' permitted write-off for tax purposes of expenditure on fixtures, plant and equipment, arguing that it appears "completely illogical both to tax the distributive trades on numbers employed, with in part the intent of en-

couraging labour economy, and at the same time, through other fiscal measures, discourage or render more difficult, maintained investment in the very forms which offer the prospect of labour economy." The argument is one we support.

Believing that there are indications that the government is having second thoughts about the incidence of the Tax on part-time workers, and remembering what happened in the Resale Prices Bill campaign, the National Pharmaceutical Union is urging its members to write to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to their local Member of Parliament pointing out that the majority of pharmacies in the U.K. have to depend on part-time labour to provide the complete pharmaceutical service the public expects. The Union suggests the tax should be halved for staff working less than twenty-one hours each week. The campaign should be supported by every pharmacist.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

BEVERAGE AND MEDICINE

From "The Universal Elixir," by Leonard Larkin

AT fairs and market places one sees a construction which it would be sacrilege to call a stall, a vast vermilion thing on wheels, speckled with brass taps and gilt decoration—something between a fire engine and a Chinese joss-house. The taps exude the "wine," and a careful inspection of the faces of the customers as they retire from the fray decided me long ago to postpone my own experiment. The "sarsaparilla wine," I believe, is held to combine the uses of a beverage with the delights of a medicine. Personally, I have a dislike for such compromises. Give me rather the blatant lecturer of therapeutics, mounted on a cart, with a chart of the digestive system and a row of bottles of the Universal Elixir. You know the scientist I mean. You must also know his chart, mounted on rollers like a map, with the circulation of the blood very red, the alimentary system very blue, and the nervous system very black. The scientist himself is very much in earnest, and he bangs his chart with an impassioned stick. "I am not 'ere to-night, ladies an' gentlemen," he says, "to delood you, nor to deceive you, nor to bamboozle you, nor to 'umbug you, nor to make up for scientific an' medicinal ignorance by silly jokes an' unphysiological nonsense. No! A heduated man of science, drove out o' the corrupt ring of registered practitioners by professional jealousy, an' professional spite, an' professional greed, I come free an' open to show you all, to demonstate to you, 'ow you are robbed, 'ow you are delooded, 'ow you are bamboozled an' 'umbugged by the so-called qualified doctors that fatten upon the infirmities of 'uman nature. Ladies an' gentlemen, If you go to a doctor in a fashionable square, with a brass plate on the door, for to be attended to, what does that doctor do? He charges you, that's certain, an' that's all that is certain, an' all he thinks about. What else does he do? You dunno. He dunno. Nobody dunno. I'm sure I dunno, an' I dunno nobody else but what dunno. He gives you a bottle o' stuff, p'r'aps, or a box o' pills. Do 'e tell you what's in that bottle o' stuff, or what them pills is made of? Not 'im. 'E won't tell you, an' I don't believe 'e knows 'isself. Do 'e tell you what the haction 'll be on the 'uman body? Not 'im. 'E dunno that, an' I'm sure 'e wouldn't like me to tell you. But 'ere I 'ave a bottle o' stuff, an' 'ere I 'ave a pill; an' I won't take—no, not five hundred pounds if you offered it for either of 'em till I've explained clearly what the haction is of them two unrivalled remedies. I 'ave 'ere a correck view of the 'ole digestive system, an' a view of the blood system, an' a view of the nervous system; the three medicinal systems which, if I didn't exactly discover 'em myself—an' I won't deny but what I came very close to it—nevertheless are very near as important as some o' the things I *did* discover.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—When Brighton Education Committee was asked to approve the purchase of a spectrophotofluorometer for the pharmacy department of Brighton College of Technology, at a cost of £2,506, a councillor inquired what it was used for. "I know it isn't a Welsh railway station."



"OPEN SHOP"

AN UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE
SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST
IN GENERAL PRACTICE

By E. C. TENNER

THE latest N.P.U. Pink Supplement made certain comments regarding the poor-quality containers still used by some contractors for the dispensing of tablets and capsules. I heartily agree with those comments, and have personally, for many years, used only bottles for that purpose, and would have hoped that by now that would have been the universal practice amongst all retail pharmacists. However, whilst in no way defending the Leicester pharmacist who apparently still uses cartons, I must say that the comparison made was somewhat unfortunate. The pharmacist who is fortunate enough to be able to supply the makers' original capped and sealed bottle, merely re-labelled, must always be at a considerable advantage as regards appearance over his colleague who dispenses the identical prescription from bulk, and whilst the public can, and no doubt will, contrast the two to the detriment of the supplier from bulk, provided he uses a good-quality bottle he can hardly be blamed for circumstances over which he has no control. Indeed the only way to make matters even would be regulations requiring the supply of the nearest original pack for all prescriptions, and somehow I have difficulty in foreseeing the arrival of that state of affairs. However, of one thing I am certain in this matter of containers, and that is that the pharmacist who does use bottles for all tablets and capsules is well out of pocket at the present rate of remuneration and it seems to me that it is high time that the regulations made the use of bottles obligatory and that remuneration was adjusted accordingly. Another problem which makes itself felt when one uses bottles for tablets is the cleaning of those returned by patients. From every aspect it would be quite wrong merely to dump them, yet it is becoming increasingly difficult to convince the modern young lady assistant that bottle washing is a really attractive part of her work. I have sometimes wondered if it would be possible to organise some form of bottle laundry system, but doubt if it could be worked because of the low unit value of each item. Indeed the only people who would be able to undertake such a service would be the wholesalers, who could at least keep collection and delivery costs to a minimum, and surely, if there was a possible profit, one of them would have tried it by now.

[One such laundry at least is known to be operating in London; there may be others elsewhere.—EDITOR.]

Faced with what appears to be an unusually large burst of enthusiasm on the part of those regular enthusiasts, the lipstick manufacturers in the discovery of an overwhelming public demand for even more new shades of pink and red, my senior lady assistant has decided to take some steps to alleviate a position which she feels is getting out of control (my own view is that it has long been out of control). In future the purveyor of new shades or other such gimmicks will be invited to decide which of his existing range he considers we should no longer stock, and after he had done that, and arranged for the existing stock of the shades to be returned for full credit, consideration will be given to his "new" lines.

Post-graduate Training

Recently my colleague *Xrayser* had some comments to make on the question of post-graduate training. It is a most difficult problem and likely to become even more so. I have attempted to apply it to my own case, deliberately leaving out the question of personalities, and there would appear to be three possibilities. Firstly as a replacement of

my pharmacist assistant, secondly as a replacement of the unqualified assistant who works mainly in the dispensary, and thirdly as an extra member of the staff. In the first case I would certainly lose in terms of freedom, and since I spend one or two days each week at our branch shop, I would be faced with the problem of finding a locum to look after the trainee on those days, so that any slight financial gain in the employment of a trainee as against an assistant pharmacist would be nullified. Also it would be necessary to have some guarantee from the Society or the Universities for a replacement trainee each year in order to secure continuity of staffing. The matter of freedom would be somewhat helped if a realistic attitude were adopted by the Society of allowing the trainee to take charge for say one day each week during the first six months and possibly one week each month during the second six months. Indeed I think that system would produce a better trained future manager than the present one which keeps the trainee under strict control for the complete year and then allows absolute freedom to control any pharmacy in the country. Regarding the matter of replacement of the unqualified assistant, there would undoubtedly be a considerable financial loss with little gain as regards immediate usefulness and, I have heard it suggested, a possibility of friction between the trainee and my assistant pharmacist. The third possibility as merely an extra member of staff is even less attractive than the other two. It would require a considerable extra financial outlay, and according to Parkinson's law which would certainly apply, we would find at the end of the year that we required an extra unit of staff to cope with the same amount of work which we manage to get through at present. The financial angle could to some extent be helped if there were facilities for extending the university grant to cover the practical training period, a logical suggestion as it is quite clearly an extension of the academic training, nevertheless I would be very apprehensive regarding Parkinson's law. These are undoubtedly pictures of the bad side of the post-graduate penny, perhaps someone with practical experience of the problem will enlighten us as to the good side.

I have already had the opportunity of visiting the new Mallinson House at Southgate. The N.P.U. have unquestionably provided good conditions and surroundings for their staff, a staff which has always been efficient and should now be even more able to undertake not only its present tasks, but also new projects. For the present might I suggest that the best way N.P.U. members can show appreciation for the efforts of their Executive is by an increased use of all the N.P.U. services. Strangely enough, as far as I can see, the chief losers in the N.P.U. move are the members of the Executive Committee who are now faced with quite a long underground journey at the end of what is already in many cases a long and tedious rail or air trip.

ECHOES OF THE PAST MANY-PROPERTIES DISTILLATE

From *Herball* or *General Historie of Plantes*
(John Gerard, 1597).

THE flowers of the Valley Lillie distilled with wine and drunke the quantitie of a spoonefull, restore speech unto those that have the dum palsie and are fallen into the Apoplexie and is good against the goute and comforteth the heart. The water aforesaid doth strengthen the memorie that is weakened and diminished.

PREVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE VENUE

Testing Yarns, Cloths and Dressings

THE WORK OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TESTING HOUSE

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce Testing House was established in 1895 as a completely independent body for the testing of yarn, principally cotton yarn that was to be exported in large quantities.

Continuously throughout its existence Testing House certificates have been accepted by both seller and purchaser alike. On innumerable occasions they have helped to avoid disputes before or to settle disputes after they have arisen. By no means infrequently the certificates are used as evidence in court. Strangely enough, the first two samples received for examination at the newly opened laboratories in August 1895 consisted not of yarn but of cloth, and it was quickly realised that there was an even greater demand for testing cloth than for yarn. In consequence arrangements were immediately made to extend the testing facilities into the cloth field. Naturally in seventy years a considerable amount of experience has been built up, and the range of chemical analysis carried out has considerably widened.

In 1900 a chemical section of the Testing House was opened and a few years later the regular inspection of bulk deliveries of textiles was also commenced, members of the staff visiting works, mills and warehouses in order to carry out that work.

With the passage of time developments have taken place in every direction, so that today the work of the Testing House covers the whole range of textile materials, all the natural and man-made fibres being dealt with and every type of article, including made-up garments, being examined and reported upon.

Against the background of so long an experience it was a logical step to consider undertaking the examination of surgical dressings and, shortly after the 1914-18 war that side of the work came gradually to be developed. For forty years now the scale upon which the work has been done has been considerable.

Most frequently the testing of dressings is carried out upon samples submitted for examination against the requirements of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, but bulk consignments of dressings intended for export are also inspected from time to time, selected samples being taken for full examination in the laboratories. During the years the value of routine testing of dressings has proved itself conclusively. The records show that, in 1925-26, 33 per cent. of the dressings tested were deficient in some aspect of quality and another 9 per cent. were deficient in quantity, the weight or areal content being lower than that indicated on the label. Those high figures gradually fell, and a fairly constant level around 5 per cent. has latterly been maintained in respect of quality, while in quantity, the deficient samples number is much smaller.

Deficiencies in the quality of dressings are commonly found to arise from three causes: errors in manufacture, errors in dispensing and the deteriorating effects that take place during long storage.

Possible Errors in Manufacture

Errors arising in manufacture can be of a wide variety, including incorrect areal weight, numbers of threads per inch, incorrect count of yarn, insufficient raising of lints, insufficient elasticity in elastic bandages, excessive neppiness in cotton wool, the presence of too great an amount of foreign matter, deficiencies in the amount of medicament present, and so on.

It is well known that the water absorbency of purified cotton materials tends to deteriorate during storage. Consequently cotton wool, lint and other items in which absorbency is important may, owing to the length or conditions of storage, be unsatisfactory in that respect at the time of the examination. Experiments carried out many years ago with samples of cotton wool demonstrated that the absorbency steadily decreased over a period of years, but that if the material of reduced absorbency were extracted with a suitable solvent some restoration, at least, of the original absorbency took place. The reason for the change is believed to be that traces of non-cellulosic substances are left in the cotton after bleaching. Bleached materials also tend to deteriorate in colour on prolonged storage, especially if the bleaching process has been somewhat severe. Ultimately they assume a distinctly yellowish hue.

Another change that can occur during the shelf storage of dressings involves the adhesive mass present upon adhesive bandages and plasters. In those materials gradual perishing of the rubber is in time inevitable and, on occasions, samples that have been in stock for long periods are found to be lacking in adhesive properties. For several years the Testing House, in common with other laboratories, has been seeking to devise a suitable test that would make it possible to express adhesiveness in quantitative terms. Many different types of test have been considered and tried out but unfortunately none of those so far evolved has proved completely satisfactory. The work is still proceeding.

Problems from Fluorescence

Another feature of dressings that creates difficulties concerns the presence of fluorescent agents used to improve the colour of bleached materials. The presence of agents of that nature (responsible for the "whiter than white" content of detergents that has been the subject of so much advertisement) is specifically forbidden by the Codex, evidently because of the possible long-term harmful effects that might take place as a result of contact of such compounds with wounds. Unfortunately, however, it is often difficult for manufacturers to avoid some contamination of bleached dressings with fluorescent compounds on account of the fact that they are widely used in the textile trade and in dressings supplied for export. In consequence goods for the home market may easily become contaminated to an appreciable extent by the quantities left in the bleaching plant from previous processing. Even small amounts can be detected quite quickly.

Manufacturers claim that they are compelled to use those compounds in goods intended for export, otherwise the inferior colour of their supplies, in comparison with those from other sources, leads to loss of business. On the other hand long experience in another sphere, namely that of food colouring matters, has demonstrated that the old policy of permitting the use of colours that had not been proved injurious to health was probably mistaken. Today the policy is quite the reverse, and only colouring agents that have been shown to be harmless may be employed. That is in line with the policy adopted in several other countries. By analogy it is considered wise to avoid their use until it can be shown that the use of fluorescent compounds in dressings has no long term ill effects on health.

Striking changes have taken place in the nature and type

of dressings in common use during the period in which the Testing House has been active in this field. The changes are attributable to the advent of new materials and new drugs, and the accumulation of new knowledge. The days when large numbers of samples of boric lint, heavily impregnated with boric acid powder, were regularly checked have long since gone, and that type of dressing is nowadays only occasionally encountered, the stipulated boric acid content today being 3.5 per cent. against 35.45 per cent. in former times. Another dressing that was regularly examined years ago and which is no longer seen is the double cyanide gauze, containing zinc and mercury cyanides. Analysis to determine the metal content of such dressings necessitated the use of an efficient fume chamber.

A new feature concerned with the examination of dressings is the increasing number that are sterilised after wrapping. They are regularly tested in respect of sterility. The test is generally agreed amongst those with experience to be difficult to carry out, owing to possible infection of the dressing specimens during the process of testing. For that reason a minimum of ten specimens from any one sample is tested in respect of the presence of aerobic and anaerobic organisms. Naturally the test must be carried out under aseptic conditions, and that necessitates the availability of a sterile room and the sterilisation of nutrient media and equipment.

Another problem, that of the occurrence of foreign fibres in dressings, has been aggravated by the extensive use of man-made fibres in textile materials, since large quantities of yarn consisting of blends of cotton with fibres such as viscose rayon are at present produced in the textile trade. There is always the risk of yarn of that type may become

incorporated, perhaps by accident, into dressings in which the use of yarns containing fibres other than cotton is definitely precluded.

On occasion throughout the years cotton wool has been found defective in respect of quality, and samples of B.P.C. quality cotton wool have been discovered to contain not only extraneous fibres of all kinds but also particles of seed coat or shell, lengths of white or even dyed thread and bast fibres of various types.

The standard sample for B.P.C. cotton wool in respect of neppiness has been maintained by the Testing House for many years. Many qualities of cotton wool described as "hospital quality" are in current use, all of them inferior to the standard wool covered by the B.P.C. specification. Sometimes difficulty is experienced because the relevant specifications for those qualities of wool have not been drawn up with the same thoroughness and measure of comprehensiveness as the material described in the Codex.

The testing of surgical dressings requires skill, considerable experience and constant vigilance on the part of those carrying out the prescribed tests. In addition it is necessary to be constantly alert to new developments in manufacture and testing. New methods of analysis and testing are always being considered and assessed at the Testing House, often leading ultimately to the introduction of new methods into the Codex. The surgical dressing subcommittee of the Pharmaceutical Society has the Codex specifications under constant review. Its chairman (Mr. L. Beaumont Tansley, M.Sc., M.A., F.R.I.C.) was the Director of the Testing House until his retirement, and Mr. T. F. Foulkes, A.M.C.T., A.T.I., of the present Testing House staff, is also a member of that body.

FROM APOTHECARY TO PHARMACIST

T. D. WHITTET, Ph.D., F.P.S.

THE ISLE OF MAN

THE Isle of Man, situate in the Irish Sea almost equidistant from England, Scotland and Ireland, is governed by its own legislature, the Tynwald. According to the island's librarian-archivist (Mr. W. R. Serjeant) few, if any, apothecaries practised there before the nineteenth century. Herbalists (professional or amateur) were more to be found; and doctors (also few) would mix their own medicines. Those believed facts are borne out by the circumlocutions used in the Manx language. A dictionary of 1867, the earliest to have an English-Manx section, gives the following definitions:—

APOTHECARY: *Fer-mestee shelluyn* (literally one who mixes ointments or salves)

DRUGGIST: *Creckeyder stoo-jheihys* (literally a seller of healing stuff)

PHARMACY: *Keird vesteyr stooghyn jheihys* (literally the trade of mixing healing stuff).

The word pharmacist does not appear. In a few early examples the title apothecary was used in the island, but it has largely been replaced since about the early nineteenth century, by chemist and druggist or pharmacist.

The changes of title may be traced from notices and advertisements in the *Manx Sun* and the Pigot Directory. The *Manx Sun* of 1794 advertised the sale of the stock and fittings of an "apothecary's shop" to be sold at "Mrs. Cain's at the upper end of the town" (Douglas). In an issue of 1802 appeared the following announcement:—

"Mr. T. Clucas, Druggist, requests credit of Mr. Christian to meet in the Armstrong."

Early 19th-century Advertisements

Between 1805 and 1817 the paper contained advertisements by Mr. Clucas for trusses, wines, balsamic pills, Worcester hops, Vancouver cement, seed potatoes, Riga balsam and ruby tincture. In 1815 he advertised for an apprentice. Mr. Clucas died in 1816 and the following year his widow advertised that she was carrying on the business.

In 1811 "C. Wright, Chemist, Druggist, Surgeon, Dentist and Apothecary" advertised land to let; and "Holt, Chemist & Druggist" opened a shop on Quay. In 1815 "R. Grierson, Druggist," was appointed agent for the Imperial axle mover. In 1835 Buchan & Co. announced the opening of Apothecary Hall in Lord Street, Douglas, and in 1836 "Mr. Docker, Surgeon," introduced his successor, Mr. Atkinson of Dublin, in his "Medical and Chemical Establishment on the North Quay, Wholesale and Retail." Pigot's Directory of 1824 listed James Burman, "Surgeon, Apothecary & Druggist" of Customs House Quay, Douglas; and A. Moore & Co., "Chemists, Druggists, Drysalters and Importers of London Seeds," of Market Place, Douglas. The 1837 edition contained six entries for "chymists and druggists" and John Carran, "Chymist, Druggist and Seedsman," Market Place, Ramsey.

There is no school of pharmacy in the Isle of Man. Students come to England, Scotland or Wales to study and take either a degree or the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society to enable them to register as pharmacists. The organisation of pharmacists of the Isle of Man is the Manx Chemists' Association.

Dr. Whittet thanks Mr. A. M. Corris of the Manx Chemists' Association and Mr. W. R. Serjeant, librarian-archivist of the Manx Museum and National Trust for much of the information presented above.

SEED-EFFECTS: At the time when the daily newspapers were intoxicated with reports that teenagers were using morning glory seeds as a source of "kicks," the following verse appeared in the *Yorkshire Post*:

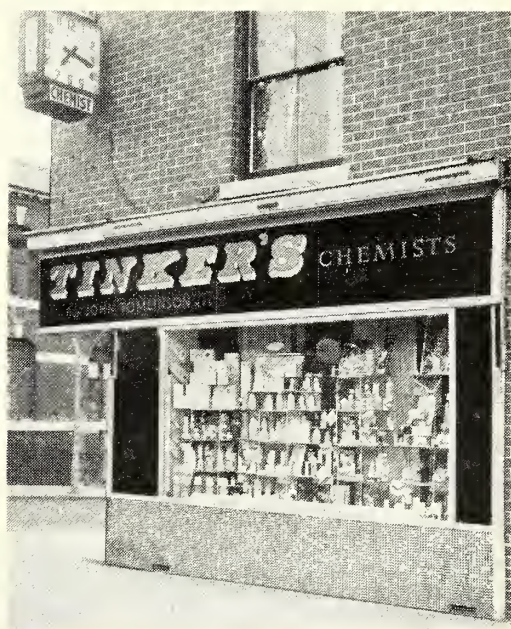
*We lived on Morning Glory seeds;
It was a lovely racket.
Where else could we, my bloke and me,
Find kicks a dime a packet?
But, boy, we got a bigger kick
When wed and real old-timers,
We wanted kids and all we got
Was hardy annual climbers.*



2

Some MANCHESTER and SALFORD pharmacies

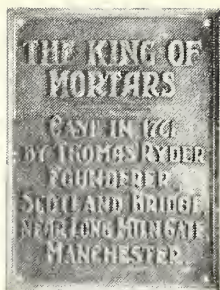
1. Mottershead & Co., Ltd., 7 Exchange Street, Manchester, 2, established 1790.
2. H. Steinman, 77 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, 4. Mr. Steinman is chairman of the conference local committee.
3. Tinker's Chemists, 238 Bolton Road, Salford, 6 (pharmacy of Mr. J. Tomlinson, vice-chairman of the conference local committee).
- 4 & 5. Exterior and interior views of the recently refitted pharmacy of Mr. T. W. Crompton, 193 Langworthy Road, Salford, 6.



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5



HOSPITAL PHARMACY IN MANCHESTER 1752 to 1966



J. B. LLOYD

THERE is a fairly well documented history of Manchester hospital pharmacy extending over more than two centuries. It begins in 1752 when the Manchester Infirmary was opened in a newly built house in Garden Street, a site now occupied by part of the premises of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. At that time the population of Manchester and Salford, its sister city on the opposite bank of the River Irwell, was less than 20,000, and the built-up area was centred largely around the cathedral. Amongst the first officers to be appointed to serve the new infirmary was the house apothecary, James Birch. His duties were strictly defined in the Rules and Orders of the institution. Rule 55, for instance, required "that he dispense no Medicines without the Directions of the Physicians or Surgeons, except in Cases of Necessity when they cannot be consulted." It was his duty to visit the wards every morning and "be prepared to report the State of the Patients to the Physicians and Surgeons." He must "be never absent when the Physicians and Surgeons are to attend" and "always leave Notice with the Matron, or at the Place of his Abode, where he may be found."

Drug Costs in First Year

The annual accounts for the first year of operation show an expenditure on drugs of £186. Surgical instruments accounted for £9 7s. 5d. Seventy-five patients were admitted and forty-two of them were discharged as cured, three died and twenty-three remained in the wards. The fate of the remaining seven is shrouded in mystery but it is clear from other records of the period that arithmetical accuracy was not included amongst the major accomplishments of the staff.

Even during the first year of its existence it became obvious that larger premises were necessary and in 1755 a move was made to a new building in what is now Piccadilly. As the work of the institution continued to increase, largely because of the rapid growth of the population, a number of extensions and additions were made to the original building but by 1875 the site had become too congested for further development. However, a suggestion that the opportunity should be taken to move the infirmary away from the centre of the city gave rise to a considerable division of opinion amongst the trustees and as a result it was not until 1908 that a move was made to the present building in Oxford Road. The site of the old building has been

preserved as an open space known as Piccadilly Gardens, situated immediately in front of Piccadilly Plaza.

In 1757 it was decided to appoint "Honorary Visiting Apothecaries" to advise the Board on the conduct of the "drug shop." Thomas Henry, who held office from 1766 to 1812, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and obviously a man of great versatility. He owned an apothecary's business in Manchester and patented a method for calcining magnesia. The process was carried out on a commercial scale in premises near the Midland Hotel, and Henry's Magnesia became a well known article of commerce in many parts of the world. Henry founded the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society and published a number of scientific papers, including one on the purification of sea water. He also played an important part in the advancement of medical education in Manchester and his son William became a physician to the Infirmary. In later years it became the practice to appoint pharmacists to the office of Honorary Visiting Apothecary and the list includes such well known names as William Kirkby, A. E. H. Blackburn, Frederick Cooper, George Westmacott and F. Baden-Benger. The last to hold the office was Professor Harry Brindle, who served until it was discontinued in 1948, though he still retains his connection with the Infirmary by virtue of his membership of the Board of Governors of the United Manchester Hospitals.

"Ringleader" Forced to Resign

In 1790 four members of the medical staff of the Infirmary met secretly at the Bridgewater Arms and decided to open a maternity hospital in premises situated in Victoria Bridge Street. The ringleader was a Dr. Charles White and as the Board did not take

kindly to the idea he was forced to resign his post. The new maternity hospital flourished, however, and eventually became Saint Mary's Hospital for Women and Children. It has now returned to join its parent as part of the United Manchester Hospitals.

Fever Hospital

The dawn of the nineteenth century saw a considerable increase in the population of Manchester. The cotton trade was booming, necessitating the importation of many thousands of workers from the surrounding agricultural districts. Most of them lived in conditions of almost indescribable poverty and they were an easy prey to all kinds of infectious disease. It was therefore decided to set up a separate fever hospital. Accommodation was provided on a site near to the main building but in 1871 it was transferred to newly built premises at Monsall on the road to Oldham. Later still it was enlarged to accommodate 350 patients and in 1895 the trustees sold it to Manchester Corporation for £4,900. It is now known as Monsall Hospital and is administered by the Booth Hall and Monsall H.M.C.

In 1828 the work of the Infirmary had increased to such an extent that it was decided that special provision was needed for patients residing in the Ancoats area, and that led to the foundation of the Ancoats and Ardwick Dispensary. Today it is known as Ancoats Hospital and forms part of the North Manchester Group. The same year also saw the foundation of the Salford and Pendleton Dispensary, now Salford Royal Hospital, and part of the Salford Group. 1828 was also important for the Infirmary because in that year it was granted royal patronage. Henceforward its official title was the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Dispensary,



Manchester Royal Infirmary

Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, and under that name it passed to State control in 1948.

A "Dispenser of Medicines"

From the pharmaceutical viewpoint one of the most important decisions was made in 1849, when it was resolved to discontinue the office of House Apothecary and to appoint a "dispenser of medicines" to be responsible to the resident medical officer "for the accurate preparation of all drugs and medicines used in the institution." A delegation was appointed to inspect the "dispensary arrangements at the London, Middlesex, St. George's, Charing Cross and Westminster hospitals and thereafter to advise the Board on the most efficient mode of fitting up and conducting this department." Upon their return the Board was advised that "after mature consideration we arrived at the conclusion that the system adopted at the London Hospital is the most complete and the best calculated for, and most easily adapted to the requirements of the Manchester Infirmary." They noted that the London Hospital intended to install "four to six copper pans for decoctions to be heated by steam" and pointed out with some pride that the Infirmary already had such an installation.

The report of the delegation led to the provision of a new "Dispensary, Drug and Still Rooms" in the newly



The Infirmary, circ. 1756

reconstructed North Wing. They were ready for occupation in 1851 and, according to the minutes, they "gave great satisfaction to all concerned." The new department remained in use until 1880, when a move was made to larger premises situated in the out-patient department.

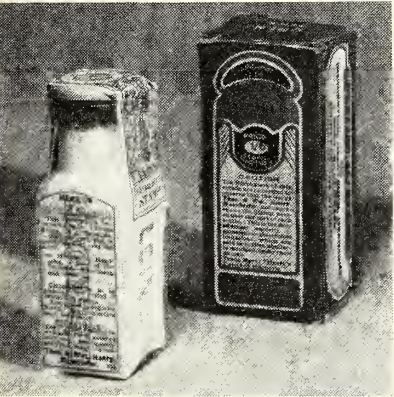
Fire in Drug Shop

The minutes contain many interesting references to pharmaceutical matters. In 1828 a committee of inquiry into a disastrous fire which had occurred in the drug shop reported that "it must be attributed chiefly to the intoxication of Mr. Goodman" (an apprentice) and that "the habit of taking liquor at improper times is not confined to that Gentleman alone." Two weeks later it was decided to cease the brewing of strong beer! The increasing cost of drugs also caused much concern to the Board. Two items, i.e. 323 gallons of wine and 463 gallons of porter consumed in one year (1791) came in for particular criticism, which later events proved to be not entirely without foundation. Leeches also accounted for an increasingly high proportion of the total expenditure, and

much hard bargaining with the local supplier went on. In 1812 the Board considered the possibility of the local cultivation of digitalis and stramonium for medicinal use but the proposal does not seem to have been pursued.

A Resignation

It is a matter for some regret that there is no record in the minutes of the appointment of a "dispenser of medicines" in accordance with the 1849 decision. The earliest reference is to the "resignation of Mr. E. W. Sutcliffe, Senior Dispenser." He was succeeded by Hugh Massingham, who served until his retirement in 1916, when William Henry Butchers, his deputy, was promoted to the senior post. Butchers retired in 1945 and was followed by George Priddey, who died suddenly two years later to be succeeded by the writer. It is difficult to determine the number of pharmaceutical staff employed at any one period, but in 1879 there were at least two, and possibly three, "dispensers." In 1888 an additional post designated "Assistant Dispenser at Monsall" was created. In 1891 that post was held by a Mr. Thomas Nicholson who became the



Established B.D. 1772.

Trade Mark — "HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA"

Genuine Calcined Magnesia,
prepared by THOMAS and WILLIAM HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists,
East Street, St. Peter's, MANCHESTER, England.

CALCINED MAGNESIA is highly beneficial in all diseases of the stomach and bowels which are attended with acidity, and gives immediate relief to heartburn. The effects of nausea on eating or drinking are relieved by it, and it affords one of the mildest and most pleasant aperients, especially to persons who, from a sedentary life or other causes, are under the frequent necessity of having recourse to laxatives. To persons of a bilious or a gummy habit, it may be recommended with peculiar propriety; and its virtues have been repeatedly testified in the disease of warm climates. Many of the complaints of children in early infancy, and even of more advanced periods, are attended with acidity, and in such cases the Calcined Magnesia has a great advantage over other absorbents, viz. that it softens the acid in the alimentary canal and acts as an efficacious yet gentle purgative.

The dose of Calcined Magnesia required to effect these different purposes varies according to age and other circumstances. To children at the period of dentition it may be given in doses of from 4 to 5 grains to 20 or 30 (30 grains are equal to one small teaspoonful) and may be occasionally mixed with milk and other fluids, to prevent them from turning sour on the stomach. In adults, from 20 to 40 grains (40 grains are equal to one large teaspoonful) may be employed as an excellent corrector of acidity, and a cathartic for two or three days when intended to operate as a mild purgative. When convenient, it is desirable to take it either immediately before or after a meal.

The superiority of the Calcined over the common Magnesia Albi consists in its operating in less than half the quantity, and in correcting acidity without increasing, like the common or uncalcined Magnesia, that flatulence which is generally troublesome to persons of weak digestion.

In consequence of improvements which they have made in the manufacture of Calcined Magnesia, Messrs. HENRY are enabled to offer to the public their preparations of this medicine which has already been lauded with the approbation of some of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age with increased confidence in its superior quality.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is perfectly free from carbonic acid, also from taste, smell, or other disagreeable qualities, and without engendering or affording to the stomach or the bowels any of the usual effects of other absorbents.

The bottle should be kept well corked, and in a dry place.

Established B.D. 1772.

Verdadera Magnesia Calcinada,
preparada por THOMAS y WILLIAM HENRY, Fabricantes Químicos,

"Genuine Calcined Magnesia" of Thomas & William Henry. Above: pack. Below: packing circular



The Dispensary in the year 1908, when it was situated on the Piccadilly site

first chief pharmacist of that hospital when it passed out of the ownership of the Infirmary. About that time the Board began to insist that persons appointed to the post of dispenser should produce evidence of having passed the "Minor Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society" but it was not until 1918 that the senior post was officially designated "Chief Pharmacist."

Manchester hospital pharmacy has thrown up no Hampshires or Martin-dales; the main interest has been in pharmaceutical politics, and in that field it has produced an outstanding personality in Mr. W. E. Phillipson who, until his retirement a few years ago, was the chief pharmacist at Crumpsall Hospital. He founded the Manchester Branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists at a time when apathy and even hostility were rife. However, he persevered and eventually succeeded in his efforts to induce his colleagues to come together in their

own interests. He was for several years a member of the Guild Council and it is fitting that his unselfish devotion to the cause should have been recognised by the award of the Evans medal. Although retired, he has by no means lost his interest in hospital pharmacy, and amongst a multitude of activities he now serves as a member of the Springfield Hospital Management Committee and is chairman of the Conference Sports Committee.

Miss E. P. Button, who is shortly to retire from her post as chief pharmacist at Ancoats Hospital, must also be numbered amongst the stalwarts. She was a member of the Guild Council from 1949 to 1960, and became its president in 1958. The tradition of service has been continued by Mr. T. D. Clark, who succeeded Mr. Phillipson at Crumpsall, and Mr. B. H. Smith, chief pharmacist at Withington Hospital, who currently serve as members of the Guild Council. Mr. Clark is of course

secretary of the Local Committee of the Conference in Manchester.

The large majority of Manchester hospitals are housed in premises built around the turn of the century, and most of them are now bursting at the seams. As might be expected the pharmaceutical departments are in much the same condition. There is no shortage of plans for improved and extended accommodation for the pharmacy, but lack of money is invariably a serious obstacle to their translation into terms of bricks and mortar. However, that is a problem by no means unique to Manchester, and hospital pharmacists who are attending the Conference may rest assured of a warm welcome should they wish to come along to compare notes. We may not be able to show off many new bright departments but we have our plans and our optimism, and most of us like an opportunity to talk about our job and our hopes and ideas for the future.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT University of Manchester

COLIN MELVILLE, Ph.D., B.Pharm.(Lond.), F.P.S.I.

ALTHOUGH classes in pharmaceutical chemistry were being conducted in the medical school at Manchester by John Dalton as early as 1824, and courses in pharmaceutical subjects were for a time available at Owens College around 1869, the present pharmacy department of the University of Manchester was not established until 1883. It was in that year that a pharmacist, W. Elborne, was appointed as assistant lecturer in materia medica and pharmacy to work under D. J. Leech, then professor of materia medica and therapeutics. The prospectus for 1884 offered full-time day courses extending over two academic years, in addition to part-time evening courses in preparation for the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society. In 1904 pharmacy was added to the list of subjects that could be presented for both ordinary and honours degrees in science, and thus Manchester became the first British university to offer degrees in pharmacy. For many years after its establishment the department remained for administrative purposes within the department of materia medica, pharmacology and therapeutics, complete independence coming in 1946 with the establishment of a chair in pharmacy. That development was regarded as a recognition of the importance of both the department itself and the work of Harry Brindle, the first occupant of the chair. Brindle came to the department as lecturer during 1928, having previously operated his own school of pharmacy; he resigned in 1955 and is now emeritus professor.

Early Days

During the period from 1904 up to the 1939-45 war, the proportion of students taking the degree was small, the majority registering for the shorter courses for the qualifying examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society. After

1945, with student numbers somewhat over a hundred, nearly half were studying for the degree. That proportion increased steadily until, in 1958, no more students were accepted for the Pharmaceutical Chemist course and in the following year all 154 were undergraduates. The department then occupied about 10,000 sq. ft. of floor space, and space restrictions were becoming the limiting factor to further expansion.

Recent Changes

During 1963 the adjacent chemistry department was transferred to a new block, and a substantial proportion of the buildings vacated by that department was allocated to the pharmacy department. Some of the rooms were suitable for occupation immediately, or after only minor alterations, but the main teaching laboratories were completely stripped and refitted. At the same time some of the original pharmacy laboratories were redesigned. The present session is the first full session in the new accommodation. The purchase of modern apparatus and equipment for the new laboratories was facilitated by a substantial grant from the University Grants Committee.

The floor space now occupied is approximately 30,000 sq. ft., enabling the undergraduate numbers to rise to 190, the present figure. Apart from the increase in laboratory space for teaching and research, the department has acquired the magnificent oak-panelled Schunck library, as well as rooms for ancillary services such as workshops, dark room, cold room, etc. The department is fortunate in that, as an integral part of a large university, it can call on the expert services of other departments. Classes in chemistry, botany, physiology, bacteriology, pharmacology and medical biochemistry for example are given by the corresponding departments, and thus phar-

macy students have the advantage of instruction from specialists in their respective subjects. In the same way the pharmacy department holds classes in pharmacy and poisons law for medical students. Constant contact with students from other disciplines at both academic and social levels is an essential part of a university education.

Two courses in pharmacy are offered, one of three years leading to the ordinary B.Sc. degree and one of four years for the degree with honours. The honours school in its present form was instituted in 1952. All students follow the same course during their first year, but honours students attend courses in the science basic to their specialisation during their second and subsequent years, and specialise in one pharmaceutical subject during their fourth year.

The department has a number of well equipped research laboratories in which post-graduate students may work for the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. Research is centred upon fundamental aspects of biology and chemistry having a direct bearing on pharmaceutical problems; it may be grouped under the main sections of microbiology; radiation biology (for which the department possesses a 750-Curie cobalt-60 source); plant constituents; alkaloid and enzyme chemistry; physical pharmacy and drug-pest biology.

In September, when the British Pharmaceutical Conference visits Manchester, the university will be the Conference centre. The opening and closing sessions are being held in the Whitworth Hall and the Science and Professional sessions in the modern Roscoe Building. The pharmacy department will be open to visitors during the Thursday afternoon of Conference week, and Professor K. Bullock and his staff will be glad to conduct them over the laboratories.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

in the Manchester area

Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd.

THE company was formed by Mr. Alexander T. Cussons in 1889. He started up as a wholesale chemist, from a single room over one of his father's three chemist shops, has grown today's powerful combine. Over 850 people work at the company's Kersal Vale factory nr. Manchester. In its time it has served King George IV and Beau Brummel. Before the 1939-45 war it was producing a wide variety of toilet soaps. Imperial Leather named after the perfume it contained was introduced in 1889. Today it holds fifth place in the highly competitive toilet soap market—a noteworthy achievement of growth for a premium-priced soap which, in 1959, held a share of under 2 per cent. Messrs. Cussons take credit for a pioneering rôle in the men's preparations market in the U.K., having been selling their Imperial Leather men's preparations range long before the great boom came in. Today the range is benefiting from some exciting recent developments. The company have also made a name for themselves in the production of talcum powders, bath cubes and other toilet preparations. Family personalities still play key rôles.

Geigy (U.K.), Ltd.

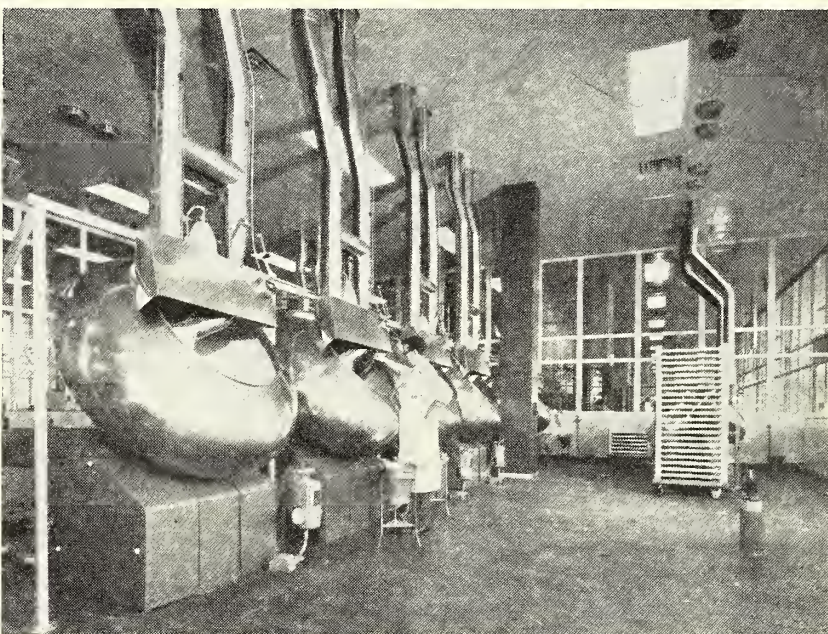
IN Great Britain the Geigy organisation, whose history dates from 1758, when Johann Rudolf Geigy set up his merchant house for dyes and drugs in Basle, Switzerland, has been continuously represented since 1886. Not until 1929, however, was a subsidiary company formed in Manchester. In 1940, the company that now constitutes the pharmaceutical division of Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., was established. Two years later a compounding and packaging plant was completed at Macclesfield. Except for the technical supervisory staff, the remainder, experienced

and skilled in a variety of other occupations, had had to be trained for the job. During the training programme the opportunity was taken of introducing the most up-to-date management techniques. All employees are considered "staff." There are no separate divisions and no "clocking on," while payments in sickness, holidays, etc., are uniform. A new pharmaceutical development unit was set up in September 1965 and the first results of its experimental work are becoming available to the world-wide group of Geigy companies. Work is commencing shortly on the next stage: the construction of an office block and canteen. The phar-

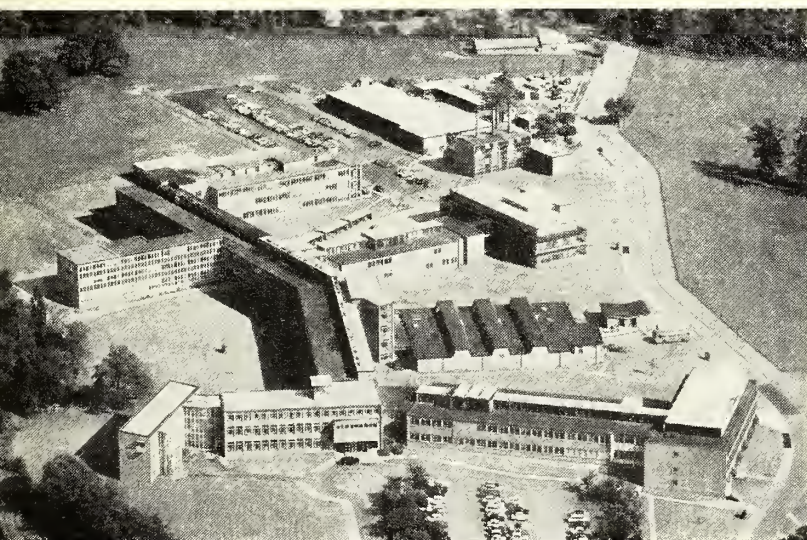
maceutical compounding and packaging plant building gained a class 1 commendation in the Civic Trust Awards, 1965.

Guest & Co., Ltd.

SUCCESSFULLY marketing something new in proprietary pharmaceuticals is all in the day's work for Thos. Guest & Co., Ltd. The business was started over a century ago in Manchester by Mr. Thomas Guest, who made sugar confectionery. In 1869 he moved to Carruthers Street, in the Ancoats district, and started manufacturing medicated sweets, notably linseed lozenges and salines and citrates. Those



Stainless steel coating pans in the new Geigy production unit



An aerial view of I.C.I.'s Alderley Park research buildings

are still manufactured. The present company, formed in 1915, operates from the same address but now makes a wide range of lozenges, pastilles and tablets under the trade mark Sure Shield. Two of them, Sure Shield fruit laxatives and Sure Shield iodised lozenges, have been on the market for forty years. Two of the founder's grandsons are active directors and his great-grandson (Mr. R. G. Baker, F.P.S.) is now a joint managing director.

I.C.I. Pharmaceutical Division

THE pharmaceutical interests of I.C.I. in the Manchester area are concentrated on two sites, one at Alderley Park and the other at the newly constructed Macclesfield premises (see *C. & D.*, April 30, p. 424) where the pharmaceutical production is carried out. The company began pharmaceutical research and production in 1936 and the research laboratories in Alderley Park were opened in 1957. The new buildings on the Hurdfield Industrial Estate have been designed for economical mainten-



Cussons "soap hall" at Kersal Vale

ance and to provide interest as well as beauty for workers.

Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.

UNDER the shadow of Hartshead Pike lies the factory of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Vale of Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne. Its founder, Thomas Kerfoot was born in 1840 and qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1863. Probably the first Englishman to make compressed tablets by power-driven machinery, he designed and built his own first tablet press—"a cumbrous affair." From that achievement he and his successors have achieved an enviable reputation in the pharmaceutical industry. When the original premises were gutted by fire in September 1896 he took over a disused and partly burnt out cotton mill at Bardsley where, with continuous rebuilding and extension, the business has been carried on ever since. Thomas Kerfoot continued to work daily in the business until, at the age of ninety, when his son "Mr. Ernest" and his grandsons "Dr. Tom" and "Mr. Henry" took over. During the 1939-45 war the company's tableting and ampouling plant was occupied with the preparation of anti-malarials. Ernest Kerfoot died in 1944, leaving Dr. Thomas and Mr. Leigh Kerfoot (representing the fourth generation) in charge. The company has also a unique experience in contract manufacture for other companies. The pleasantly wooded valley, intersected by the River Medlock, has been developed by successive members of the Kerfoot family into one of the most beautiful industrial gardens in the Kingdom. The company's chief pharmacist (Mr. Harry Burlinson) is the Conference local treasurer.

Macarthy's, Ltd.

IN just six years the company's depôt in Manchester, staffed with eight emigrants from the London depôts, has grown to the full-scale operation it is today. Strict stock control, a checking system employing the most highly trained staff (and minimising shortages due to errors of stock-keeping or of order assembly), accurate invoicing by the use of machinery that automatically produces correct prices and extensions, those are the elements of the depôt's success. Recently in Manchester the photographic section of an associated company, H. B. Dorling, Ltd., was opened within the depôt.

D. Mawdsley & Co.

ESTABLISHED in the latter half of the nineteenth century, mainly as wholesale drysalts, D. Mawdsley & Co. began to orientate themselves toward the retail chemist during the early 1900's. They are now the largest privately owned comprehensive wholesaler in the Manchester area. After destruction of premises and records in the 1941 blitz, the company spent the war years in scattered and unsuitable premises at Rusholme, Manchester. Part of the present premises at 64 Faulkner Street were acquired in 1945, and 1958 saw the acquisition of the long-established firm of Joseph Brooks & Co., Ltd., where improved facilities were available. Expansion into adjacent premises at 66 and 68 Faulkner Street began in 1959. In 1962 a programme was written for the Atlas computer then being built at Manchester University, so as to control all stocks, purchases, and invoices on up to 20,000 stock items from 600 suppliers to 1,000 customers with full

weekly statistical data. A tentative start was made in April 1963. Since then the system has been modified and improved until it is now one of the most comprehensive and modern of its kind.

Rudge Roberts (Northern), Ltd.

THE modern wholesale warehouse and offices of Rudge Roberts (Northern), Ltd., are situated at Broughton Street, Manchester, 8. The company operates in conjunction with Rudge Roberts, Ltd., Shrewsbury. It was formed in 1963 by the amalgamation of Westmacott & Son, Ltd., old-established Manchester wholesalers and pharmaceutical manufacturers, and D. C. Hamilton, Ltd., Manchester, suppliers of a wide range of sundries. The company prides itself on its wide range of ethicals, drugs, patents, toiletries and sundries. Managing director is Mr. B. S. Westmacott, F.P.S., B.Sc. Both he and, at Shrewsbury, Mr. S. Machin, M.P.S., will be pleased to welcome any Conference delegates who can spare the time for a visit.

Edward Taylor, Ltd.

THE company was formed in 1847 by Edward Taylor, who was in fact, one of the first surgical plaster manufacturers in the world. At the outset he employed four workers in a factory that was simply a converted house. In 1855 a revolutionary machine was installed which made possible the large-scale production of a greater variety of plasters. Taylors became the name for quality and service in pharmaceutical and medical circles. In 1933, when the company was controlled by the founder's grandson, a move was made to the site at Monton, where the factory has been modernised.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, JUNE 1: After the Whitsun holiday prices in the drug and chemical markets showed little change, despite the continuance of the seamen's strike. Canary Isles COCHINEAL was slightly easier, spot and forward, and CALUMBA was down 5s. per cwt. IPECACUANHA continued its firmer tone. BUCHU was offered for forward delivery at 7s. per lb., c.i.f. Among SPICES some of the GINGERS were quoted lower and PEPPERS eased for the second week in succession but Mombasa CHILLIES were firmer. OLIVE OIL is currently being unloaded in the docks and prices in some instances show a slight easing.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices may be subject to import surcharge.

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-wt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMPHETAMINE. — BASE is 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots and SULPHATE, 120s.; DEXTROAMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 74s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots. SODIUM is 0s. per kilo more.

BARBITONE. — SODIUM derivative is 6s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilo lots.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 80s. per kilo or 25-kilo lots and over.

COCAINE. — 35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 05s. per oz., ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Under 25 kilos: 3s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 80s. per kilo.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 15s. per kilo.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 2s. 6d. per gm. or 100-gm. lots.

NARCOTINE. — ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 11s. 4d. per oz. (399s. 6d. kilo) or under 35-oz. lots. Containers below -kilo charged 1s. 6d. per container.

OPIATES. — Home trade prices (per kilo) subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

	1 kilo and over	Under 1 kilo
CODEINE	s. d.	s. d.
ALKALOID ...	1,903 0	1,939 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,665 0	1,701 0
PHOSPHATE ...	1,445 0	1,480 0
SULPHATE ...	1,665 0	1,701 0
MORPHINE		
ACETATE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
ALKALOID ...	2,159 0	2,194 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
SULPHATE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
TARTRATE ...	2,115 0	2,150 0
ETHYLMORPHINE		
ALKALOID ...	2,229 0	2,265 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,903 0	1,939 0
DIAMORPHINE		
ALKALOID ...	2,106 0	2,141 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,930 0	1,965 0

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PENTOBARBITONE. — Less than 100-kilo lots are 85s. 6d. per kilo for ACID and 90s. 6d. or SODIUM.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM SALT, 4s. 6d.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN. — One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHOLCODINE. — 8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PHTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

QUINALBARBITONE. — SODIUM and ACID are 05s. for less than 25-kilo lots.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE. — Five-kilo lots, 48s. 5d. per kilo; 25-kilo lots, 45s. 5d.

SULPHADIMIDINE. — 50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE. — 100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIAZOLE. — Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

Crude Drugs

BUCHU. — Spot 7s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 7s., c.i.f.

CALUMBA. — Mozambique root, 125s. per cwt. spot.

CARDAMOMS. — (Per lb.). Alleppy greens, 32s. 6d., spot and 26s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime seed for shipment, 45s., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot, 380s. per cwt.; shipment, 330s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 485s., spot; shipment, 425s.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychelles, 140s. cwt. spot; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.; QUILLS Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): Five O's, 10s. 6d.; two O's, 10s.; Seconds, 8s. 9d.; quillings, 5s. 6½d.; chips, 1s. 9d.

COCHINEAL. — (Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey 15s. 6d.; black-brilliant, 18s.; forward, 17s. 6d., c.i.f. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s. 3d., spot.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 95s. spot, 70s., c.i.f.; peeled, 200s., spot, 170s., c.i.f. African, spot, 240s., shipment, 217s. 6d., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 300s., shipment, 250s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 270s.; shipment, 245s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 167s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 153s., c.i.f.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, duty paid, 34s. Brazilian for shipment, 35s., c.i.f.; spot, 38s., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot £120 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 8s.; sound unassorted, 10s. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s.; 80's, 10s. 6d.; 110's, 9s. 3d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak, 4s. 2d., spot; shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot; shipment, 2s. 7d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 350s., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Jamaican offered by resellers on spot at 1,100s. per cwt.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: Emodi 210s., spot; shipment, 195s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA. — For shipment, 175s. per cwt. spot and c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Various grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 185s., both duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 165s., spot, CELERY. — Indian on spot, 175s.; new crop for July-August shipment, 167s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Spot Moroccan, 67s. 6d.; Rumanian whole, 65s.; splits, 55s., all duty paid; shipment Moroccan, 57s. 6d., c.i.f. quoted. CUMIN. — Spot, Cyprian, 347s. 6d. Indian, 330s. nominal; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; Syrian, 295s., in bond; shipment, Moroccan for May-June, 277s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted. DILL. — Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 127s. 6d., duty paid; Indian, 150s., spot; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 67s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 55s., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English, 70s. to 90s., according to quality.

SENEGA. — No offers spot or forward.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger quoted at 140s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 425s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 410s., in bond nominal; shipment, 387s. 6d., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 275s.; shipment, 245s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 442s. 6d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

BERGAMOT. — Spot, 170s. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — Imported, 540s. per lb.; English distilled 950s.

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 4½d.; shipment, 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. 9d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 3d. in bond; 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 2½d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 3d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CORIANDER. — From 40s. per lb. spot.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 35s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £228-£235 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £240 to £250 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton, in drums, ex wharf.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 185s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot nominal.

PAICHOULI. — Spot nominal; shipment, 110s. per lb., c.i.f.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; *abietis*, 14s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MAY 31: The price of QUININE SULPHATE at \$2.50 to \$3 per oz. was well below the former \$3.50 to \$3.75 nominal. BELLADONNA LEAVES also showed an easier tendency at \$1 (\$1.30) per lb. with the ROOT at 55 cents (against 65 cents). ESSENTIAL OILS were irregular. Ceylon CITRONELLA at 70 cents per lb. was up 2 cents, while BERGAMOT was down 75 cents at \$26.75 and PATCHOULI 50 cents down at \$17.50.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 573.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

SERENACE liquid

MANUFACTURER: G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: An odourless, colourless, aqueous solution containing 2 mgm. of haloperidol in each 1 mil (20 drops).

INDICATIONS: Management of schizophrenia, particularly paranoid and catatonic varieties and those patients with agitation and delusions; control of similar symptoms in patients with acute mania and other psychotic disorders.

DOSAGE: For emergency treatment control should be achieved using Serenace injection. Oral dosage with tablets or liquid may then be substituted at 1.5–6 mgm. daily (15–60 drops). High dosage oral treatment may be started with 6 mgm. (60 drops) daily, gradually reducing the dosage as satisfactory control is achieved. Low dosage treatment is started at 0.75 mgm. (8 drops) daily. The dose may be doubled every four days as necessary. For maintenance a dosage of 0.75–3 mgm. daily (8–30 drops) is usual.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used with caution in patients with lesions of the basal ganglia (including patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis, particularly the elderly). When given in patients with epilepsy it is important that anti-convulsant therapy should be continued.

SIDE EFFECTS: Where high dosage treatment is used extra-pyramidal side reactions (usually dystonic reactions or restlessness) may be expected at an early stage. They can be controlled by a reduction in dosage, by the administration either of soporific or of anti-Parkinsonian drugs or prevented by the concurrent use of anti-Parkinsonian therapy from the start of treatment.

PACK: 15-mil dropper bottle.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

NORONE pregnancy test

MANUFACTURER: Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Pack containing one white (quick release) and one blue (slow release) tablet, each containing 20 mgm. of norethynodrel and 0.3 mgm. of mestranol.

INDICATIONS: As an oral test for pregnancy. Short term secondary amenorrhoea (under three months).

DOSAGE: Two tablets should be taken as a single dose.

SIDE EFFECTS: Very occasionally a patient may complain of nausea and vomiting or epigastric discomfort. The effects are short-lived and do not need treatment. Clinical trials have shown that there is no risk of interfering with an existing pregnancy.

PACK: Plastic wallet containing two tablets in a "bubble" pack.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE:

White tablet: White, 12/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, —.

Blue tablet: C6, 12/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, —.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

ZYLORIC tablets

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White scored tablets each containing 100 mgm. of allopurinol (4-hydroxypyrazolo-3,4-d pyrimidine, H.P.P.). Xanthine oxidase inhibitor.

INDICATIONS: Gout (primary and secondary), secondary hyperuricemia, and prevention of uric acid nephropathy resulting from secondary hyperuricemia.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Not recommended for women of child-bearing age.

DOSAGE: Adults: 200–400 mgm. daily in divided doses. 600 mgm. daily may be necessary in more severe cases.

SIDE EFFECTS: Acute gouty attacks at the start of treatment may be prevented by concomitant administration of colchicine. Diarrhoea and intermittent abdominal pain, skin rashes and mild fever have been reported occasionally.

PACK: Bottle of 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

NEOBACRIN tulle

MANUFACTURER: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford Road, Greenford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Medicated tulle gras dressing impregnated with a bland paraffin base containing 0.5 per cent of neomycin and 500 units per gm. of zinc bacitracin.

INDICATIONS: Scalds, first and second degree burns, infected burns; minor injuries, lacerations and abrasions; varicose ulcers, bedsores, and ulcerated wounds; perionychia; minor surgical wounds.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied directly to the wound and covered with a suitable dressing.

NOTES: The possibility of sensitisation reaction to the antibiotics should be borne in mind.

SHELF LIFE: Two years at a temperature not exceeding 20°C. or eighteen months at less than 30°C.

PACK: Tin of ten pieces (4 in. × 4 in.).

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act. (Not prescribable on Form EC10).

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

XYLOPROCTH suppositories and ointment

MANUFACTURER: Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., King George's Avenue, Watford, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: *Suppositories*, each containing 60 mgm. of lignocaine, 50 mgm. of aluminium acetate, 400 mgm. of zinc oxide and 5 mgm. of hydrocortisone. *Ointment* containing in each gm. 50 mgm. of lignocaine, 35 mgm. of aluminium acetate, 180 mgm. of zinc oxide and 2.5 mgm. of hydrocortisone.

INDICATIONS: Relief of pain and irritation associated with anal fissures, pruritis ani, cryptitis, anal fistulae, haemorrhoids.

METHOD OF USE: *Suppositories*: One to be used night and morning. Additional suppositories may be used according to the severity of condition. *Ointment*: Should be used several times a day according to the severity of condition.

SHELF LIFE: Three years.

PACKS: *Suppositories*, box of ten. *Ointment*, 15-gm. tube (with applicator).

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

BENVIL capsules

MANUFACTURER: Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Blue/white soft gelatin capsules each containing 350 mgm. of tybamate.

INDICATIONS: Symptomatic relief from the anxiety and tension components of a variety of psychoneurotic disorders, and somatic complaints of neurotic origin. Control of general neurotic reactions in menopausal and elderly patients ("chronic brain syndrome") and depressive symptoms associated with anxiety.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: As with any new compound, Benvil should be used with care in patients with a history of drug allergies, blood dyscrasias, hepatic or renal disease. Although animal tests suggest freedom from teratogenic effects, Benvil is *not* recommended during the early weeks of pregnancy.

DOSAGE: The recommended adult dosage is one 350 mgm. capsule three times a day and one at bedtime. That regime may be adjusted, if desired, to three to six capsules per 24-hour period.

PRECAUTIONS: Although published reports suggest freedom from habituation or addiction, it is advisable at this stage to give Benvil cautiously to addiction-prone subjects and to withdraw therapy slowly after prolonged use. Side-effects commonly associated with this type of therapy are mild and infrequent in normal dosage. If drowsiness or vertigo do occur, the patient should avoid activities requiring optimal alertness, e.g., operation of machinery or motor vehicles.

PACKS: Canisters of fifty and 250 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Treat as P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE:

Two-colour, soft, D.5, W, 20/32, EI, —.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

DOME-CORT cream**MANUFACTURER:** Dome Laboratories, Division of Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Bucks.**DESCRIPTION:** Cream presenting 0.125 per cent. of hydrocortisone in a water-miscible acid mantle base.**INDICATIONS:** Erythema, pruritis and housewives' eczema.**METHOD OF USE:** Should be applied to affected areas two to three times daily or as directed by the doctor.**PRECAUTIONS:** Must be kept away from eyes.**STORAGE:** Should be stored in a cool place.**PACK:** 112-gm. dispensajar.**SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS:** Therapeutic Substances Act.**FIRST ISSUED:** May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

NIVEBAXIN powder**MANUFACTURER:** Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.**DESCRIPTION:** Finely divided powder containing in each gram 5 mgm. of neomycin sulphate, 250 i.u. of zinc bacitracin and 1,000 i.u. polymyxin B sulphate with 15 mgm. of glycine in a modified starch base.**INDICATIONS:** Prophylaxis and treatment of infections in superficial ulcers (especially varicose ulcers), burns and wounds; treatment of skin infections.**METHOD OF USE:** The powder should be sprinkled freely over the affected area as required.**PRECAUTIONS:** Not recommended in the treatment of fungal infections nor for application to body cavities and wounds which would be closed by sutures.**PACK:** Polythene puffer bottle of 15 gm.**SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS:** Therapeutic Substances Act.**FIRST ISSUED:** June 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

NUSO neutral insulin**MANUFACTURERS:** Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham. The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.**DESCRIPTION:** A clear, stable, neutral injection of insulin.**INDICATIONS:** As for injection of insulin B.P. The important advantage of Nuso insulin is that it significantly reduces the possibility of irritation at the site of injection. It may be administered alone or in conjunction with long-acting insulins.**CONTRAINDICATIONS, ETC.:** As for injection of insulin B.P.**DOSAGE:** According to the insulin requirements of the patient.**SHELF LIFE:** If kept at as low a temperature as possible above its freezing point Nuso insulin may be expected to retain its potency for at least two years from the date of manufacture.**PACKS:** 40 units per c.c. in vial of 10 c.c. and 80 units per c.c. in vial of 10 c.c.**SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS:** P.I., S.7.**FIRST ISSUED:** April 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

NYSTAFORM-HC lotion and ointment**MANUFACTURER:** Dome Laboratories, Division of Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Bucks.**DESCRIPTION:** *Lotion* containing 100,000 units per mil of nystatin, 3 per cent. of iodochlorhydroxyquin and 0.5 per cent. of hydrocortisone in a hydrophilic base. *Ointment* containing 100,000 units per gm. of nystatin, 3 per cent. of iodochlorhydroxyquin and 1 per cent. of hydrocortisone in a water washable petrolatum base.**INDICATIONS:** *Lotion:* Mixed monilial infections. Broad action in narrow intertriginous areas. The base permits drainage in exudative and infective lesions. *Ointment:* Mixed monilial infections. Specific for severe nappy rash complicated by monilia.**CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Tuberculosis lesions of the skin.**METHOD OF USE:** *Lotion* or *ointment* should be applied liberally two to three times daily and continued for one week after lesions have healed.**PRECAUTIONS:** Must be kept away from the eyes.**STORAGE:** Should be stored in a cool place.**PACKS:** *Lotion* in a 30-ml bottle. *Ointment* in tube of 14 gm.**SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS:** Therapeutic Substances Act.**FIRST ISSUED:** May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

CAPREOMYCIN sulphate for injection**MANUFACTURER:** Distal Products, Ltd., Fleming Road, Speke, Liverpool. 24.**DESCRIPTION:** Capreomycin sulphate (a white to off-white powder) presented in vials containing the equivalent of 1 gm. of base.**INDICATIONS:** Treatment of tuberculosis where streptomycin cannot be used, e.g., because of allergy to streptomycin, or infection by a streptomycin-resistant strain of *M. tuberculosis*.**DOSAGE:** Intramuscular injection only. 1 gm. daily in adults (20 mgm. maximum per kilo body weight). Must be used only in conjunction with adequate doses of other anti-tuberculous drugs and only against Mycobacterial infections.**PRECAUTIONS:** Should be used with caution in those presenting evidence of disturbed function of the eighth cranial nerve or of the kidney, or when there is a history of allergy or liver disease. Nothing is known of the effect of capreomycin on the human foetus.**SHELF LIFE:** Five years when stored in a cool, dry place. Solutions keep for two weeks if stored below room temperature.**PACK:** Carton of five vials, each containing the equivalent of 1 gm. of base.**SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS:** Recommended on prescription only.**FIRST ISSUED:** May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

IMFERON T.D.I.**MANUFACTURER:** Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 12 Derby Road, Loughborough, Leics.**DESCRIPTION:** A solution of iron dextran complex for parenteral iron therapy by continuous total dose infusion. Each ml contains 50 mgm. of Fe.**INDICATIONS:** Complete correction of iron deficiency in pregnancy, chronic haemorrhage, malnutrition, geriatrics, impaired iron absorption and before and after surgery.**DOSAGE:** Calculated on body weight and haemoglobin level.**METHOD OF USE:** The total calculated volume should be added aseptically to sterile normal saline or 5 per cent. dextrose. The resultant solution should not exceed 5 per cent. v/v of Imferon. Volumes of more than 25 mls should be divided equally between two pint bottles.**SIDE EFFECTS:** Occasional instances of anaphylactoid reactions have been reported.**SHELF LIFE:** Five years.**PACK:** Carton of five 20-ml ampoules.**FIRST ISSUED:** April 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, June 4, 1966

NATULAN capsules**MANUFACTURER:** Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1.**DESCRIPTION:** Pale yellow capsules, marked "Roche" on cap and body, each containing 50 mgm. of procarbazine (N-4-isopropylcarbamoylbenzyl-N-methyl-hydrazine) as the hydrochloride.**INDICATIONS:** Hodgkin's disease and other advanced reticulos. May also be useful in a variety of solid tumours which have proved resistant to other forms of therapy.**CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Pre-existing severe leukopenia or thrombocytopenia from any cause; severe hepatic or renal damage; pregnancy.**DOSAGE:** The first stage of treatment should be given in hospital under strict medical supervision. Treatment should begin with smaller doses increased gradually to a maximum daily divided dose of 250 to 300 mgm. (see manufacturer's literature).**PRECAUTIONS:** See manufacturer's literature. Owing to possible potentiation of the effect of barbiturates, phenothiazine derivatives and preparations of the imipramine type, these substances should be given in low doses. Intolerance to alcohol may occur.**SHELF LIFE:** Three years.**PACKS:** Containers of fifty and 250.**SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS:** P.I., S.4b.**FIRST ISSUED:** May 1966.**PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE:**
C3, 22/32, H, Ob, —, —, 188/188.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 27

N,N-di-substituted-*p*-phenylene diamine salts. I. M. Clark (Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc.), 1,032,006.

Process and compositions for preserving water-containing preparations. L. Givaudan & Cie, S.A., 1,032,044.

Substituted isoquinoline and piperazine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. Roche Products, Ltd., 1,032,054.

Photographic shutter. Compur-Werk, G.m.b.H., 1,032,104.

Method of stabilising aqueous solutions of tin (II) salts and dental preparations containing such stabilised solutions. S. Wild and A. Schumacher, 1,032,173.

Medicaments for preventing vomiting in children. Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 1,032,175.

Alcohol indicator. Lucky Laboratories, Inc., 1,032,177.

Agricultural nutrient containing urea. Esso Research & Engineering Co., 1,032,179.

Method of manufacturing amylolytic enzymes. Matsutani Chemical & Co., Ltd., 1,032,199.

Inhibiting the growth of bacteria and fungi. Dow Corning Corporation, 1,032,245.

Piperazine compounds and their preparation. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 1,032,251.

Thiophosphonic acid derivatives. Stauffer Chemical Co., 1,032,255.

Stabilisation of photographic silver halide emulsions. Agfa, A.G., 1,032,262.

Steroid hydrogenation processes and steroids produced thereby. Abbott Laboratories, 1,032,263.

Antihypertensive compositions comprising pyrimidyl benzene-sulfonamide derivatives. Abbott Laboratories, 1,032,266.

Estratrienes. American Cyanamid Co., 1,032,267.

Process for the preparation of water-soluble alkane sulphonic acid salts of isoquinoline bases of the papaverine series. Orgamol, S.A., 1,032,269.

Process for the production of purified hirudin. Arzneimittelwerk Dresden Veb., 1,032,323.

Process for the production of compounds of the B-vitamin group. Chinoïn Gyógyszeres Vegyeszeti Termékek Gyara Rt., 1,032,333.

Insecticidal compositions and new compounds. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., 1,032,361.

Chromone derivatives. Benger Laboratories, Ltd., 1,032,362.

1,4-Benzodioxane derivatives. Colgate-Palmolive Co., 1,032,369.

Process for the production of 16-dehydro-steroids from sapogenins and intermediates produced thereby. Scherico, Ltd., 1,032,373.

Anticoccidial compositions. Merck & Co., 1,032,374.

Water-soluble coccidiostatic preparations. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H., 1,032,406.

Phosphorylate glyceride derivatives for use as emulsifying agents. Cadbury Bros., Ltd., 1,032,465.

Photometric apparatus for cameras. Pignons, S.A., 1,032,484.

Photographic camera. Agfa, A.G., 1,032,486.

Photographic picture-taking camera. Pentacon Dresden, Kamra-Und Kinowerk Veb., 1,032,494.

Esters of phosphoric acids and compositions containing such esters. Agfa, A.G., 1,032,506.

Steroid-guanthyldrazones. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,032,564.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 8.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 4

Process for the preparation of granulated phosphate fertilisers. Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, 1,032,613.

Stannogluconic acid solution. M. & T. Chemicals, Inc., 1,032,618.

Fertiliser manufacture. Fisons Fertilizers, Ltd., 1,032,628.

Cephalosporins. E. P. Abraham & G. G. F. Newton, 1,032,641.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co., 1,032,642-3-4.

Peroxides and process for their manufacture. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,032,645.

Cyclopentyl acetic acid ester derivatives. Alfred Benson A/S., 1,032,646.

Diphenyl-propylamine derivatives. Chinoïn Gyógyszer-Es Vegyeszeti Termékek Gyara R.T., 1,032,650.

Tooth-brush and tooth-paste dispenser assembly. J. T. D. Hutton, 1,032,673.

Photographic materials. Eastman Kodak Co., 1,032,685.

Yeast hydrolysate. Nestlé's Products, Ltd., 1,032,687.

Derivatives of glycyrrhetic acid. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., 1,032,710.

Detergent compositions. Colgate-Palmolive Co., 1,032,721.

Colloidal silver colour filters and photographic material containing the same. Ilford, Ltd., 1,032,871.

Conversion of Δ^4 -steroids to 11-oxygenated steroids. Canada Packers, Ltd., 1,032,878.

Benzamide derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,032,880.

Stereoscopic pictures and methods for their production. Eastman Kodak Co., 1,032,893.

Photographic developer. Ferrania, S.p.A., 1,032,925.

Hair grooming compositions. Colgate-Palmolive Co., 1,032,926.

Preparation of antifungal antibiotics. N-329a and N-329b. Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,032,976.

Photographic equipment. Schneider & Co., Jos. Optische Werke, 1,032,981.

Photoflash lamp. Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 1,032,999.

Prevention of microbial growth. A. Peru, 1,033,016.

Rodenticide compositions and the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,033,019.

Active substances and their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd., 1,033,068.

1,4-Benzodioxane derivatives. Colgate-Palmolive Co., 1,033,165.

Surgical pad. Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., 1,033,183.

Gelatin derivatives. Eastman Kodak Co., 1,033,189.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 15.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 11

Preparations for the care of the teeth. Iptor Pharmazeutische Praeparate, A.G., 1,033,229.

Glutarimide derivatives. Distillers Co., Ltd., 1,033,251.

Halogen-containing organic D₂-phosphate derivatives and compositions containing them. Monsanto Co., 1,033,252.

Pyrrrolo(1,2-*a*)-indoles. American Cyanamid Co., 1,033,253.

Production of cyano derivatives of thiazoles isothiazoles and thiadiazoles. Merck & Co., Inc., 1,033,254.

Silver halide emulsions with increased sensitivity. Agfa, A.G., 1,033,254.

Penicillins. Beecham Group, Ltd., 1,033,257.

Substituted ureas and herbicidal compositions containing such ureas. Progil, 1,033,262.

Substituted 2-acylamino-1,3-propanediols. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 1,033,270.

Process for production of water soluble pellets. Chemical & Industrial Corporation, 1,033,292.

Inhibition of fungal attack on fruits and vegetables. W. Crawshaw, W. J. Rosenfelder, H. R. Soper and R. G. Tomkins, 1,033,297.

Pressurised compositions. Colgate-Palmolive Co., 1,033,299.

Stable injection protamine-active solutions. Evans Medical, Ltd., 1,033,378.

Steroid compounds and the production thereof. Chemetron Corporation, 1,033,382.

Tetrahydro-pyrido-(4,3-*d*)-pyrimidines. Karl Thoma, G.m.b.H., 1,033,383-4.

Therapeutic agents. Recherche Et Industrie Therapeutiques R.I.T., 1,033,394.

Process for improving detergent tablets. Colgate-Palmolive Co., 1,033,444.

Process for preparing tablets containing chloral betaine. Mead Johnson & Co., 1,033,484.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 22.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," May 11, No. 4576

For cosmetic preparations (3)

Device with word and numeral CLOUD 9, 886,174, by Peter Gordon Campbell, Pyrford, Woking, Surrey.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils (3)

COTY VEIL NATURELLE, 886,784, by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, lipsticks, face-powders, nail varnishes; cuticle softeners, being non-medicated toilet preparations; colourings and lacquers, all for the hair; hair conditioning preparations, hair setting lotions, hair restorers, cosmetics in cream or liquid form, rouge, cosmetics for the eyes, talcum powders and essential oils (3)

DURACOAT, 888,763, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)

IMPERIAL GOLD, 889,025, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils (3)

BUS RIDE, 889,253, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils (3)

SLIPPERY SAM, 889,256, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For surgical dressings made of cotton or of artificial fibres simulating cotton, all of use in neurological surgery (5)

COTTONOID, 853,982, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For anti-dandruff preparations in sachet form for use with, or incorporation in, shampoos or washes for human use (5)

LINC, B865,153, by International Laboratories, Ltd., Chessington, Surrey.

For veterinary preparations (5)

Device with word VETCO, B874,466, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For deodorants, but not including perfumed deodorants (5)

FASHION, B871,286, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For pharmaceutical and dietetic preparations, all for use in slimming (5)

SLIMAVITE, 874,453, by Andomia Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For infants', invalids' and dietetic foods, medicated beverages and medicated confectionery (5)

Device with words RIBENA PURPLE COW, 874,814, RIBENA COW, 887,052, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For preparations for use as nutritional aids by addition to foodstuffs for ruminants (5)

Device with words PLANNED FEEDING WITH FUL-O-PEP CATTLE-IZER, 875,694, by Quaker Oats, Ltd., Southall, Middlesex.

For deodorants (5)

Device with words MAN-POWER, 876,086, by Shulton, Inc., Clifton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For cotton tipped swabs, and dressings, all for medical and surgical purposes (5)

TUPZ, 880,050, by Cederoths Tekniska Fabrik, Stockholm-Vallingby, Sweden.

For medicinal syrups containing vitamins (5)

HIP-C, B884,933, by Paines and Byrne, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use in the treatment of tapeworms (5)

TENIALEX, 885,108, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; disinfectants; infants', invalids' and dietetic foods; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

BETNOTEX, 888,179, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

or rose hip syrup for pharmaceutical purposes

DELROSADE, 885,303, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

or pharmaceutical preparations and substances

CODUREXA, 885,310, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland. FENALIX, 888,014, SEVATON, 888,016, by A. Wander, Ltd., London, W.1.

or pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations having a fibrinolytic effect (5)

FIBRINAL, 885,510, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

or medicated bath preparations for infants (5)

INFACARE, 888,560, by Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

or pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of coughs (5)

ATUXAL, 888,638, by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.

or pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use, sanitary substances, medical and surgical plasters, material prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and antiseptics (5)

REGROTON, 888,656, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

or pharmaceutical products (5)

CELLOFORTON, 888,862, by Cellaforte (Edgware), Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.

or pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants and preparations for destroying vermin (5)

B.D.H. SERIAL 28, 889,812, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

or razor blades of stainless steel (8)

EXECUTIVE, 889,239, by Export Executives, Ltd., London, W.1.

or photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

PEN, 877,581, by Olympus Kogaku Kogyo, K.K., Tokyo, Japan.

or photographic and cinematographic apparatus and parts and fittings (9)

Device with word PATERSON, device, 882,263-64, by Paterson Products, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

or photographic apparatus and instruments; photographic and electro-photographic copying apparatus; cameras; devices for containing and dispensing photosensitive paper; and parts and fittings (9)

VITOSTAT, 888,716, by Ball Office Equipment, Ltd., Billericay, Essex.

or apparatus for viewing transparencies (9)

PLANET, 888,547, by Photax (London), Ltd., Eastbourne, Sussex.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS AND CHEMOTHERAPY. Value of, in early chronic bronchitis. *Brit. med. J.*, May 28, p. 1317.

AMPICILLIN in the treatment of pneumonia. *Brit. med. J.*, May 28, p. 1329.

ACUTE POISONING. Gastric aspiration and lavage in. *Brit. med. J.*, May 28, p. 1333.

METHOTREXATE treatment of psoriasis. Megaloblastic anaemia during. *Brit. med. J.*, May 28, p. 1339.

PHENINDIONE TABLETS. Variation in potency of. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, March, p. S22.

SULPHACETAMIDE SOLUTIONS. Hydrolysis of, at sterilisation temperatures. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, March, p. S26.

MONOSACCHARIDE MALABSORPTION in young infants. *Lancet*, May 28, p. 1177.

VITAMIN-D POISONING. Increased sensitivity to vitamin D after. *Lancet*, May 28, p. 1182.

LYSOZYME and serum bactericidal action. *Nature*, May 28, p. 950.

LYSOSOMES and gout. *Nature*, May 28, p. 959.

METALDEHYDE POISONING in farm animals. *Vet. Rec.*, May 28, p. 753.

THALICARPINE. Pharmacological activity of. *J. pharm. Sciences*, May, p. 466.

1,3-BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)-1-NITROSOUREA. The antitumour agent. *J. pharm. Sciences*, May, p. 492.

MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE in tableting. *J. pharm. Sciences*, May, p. 510.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

BENVIL.—*Chemistry:* 2-methyl-2-propyltrimethylene butylcarbamate carbamate (Approved Name tybamate). The compound, which has some chemical relationship to meprobamate, has a sedative action on the limbic system (which affects emotions) of the brain. Tybamate inhibits discharges initiated by electrical stimulation of the limbic system, but does so at doses that do not inhibit spontaneous cortical or subcortical activity; it may be said to stabilise the emotional circuits of the brain at subcortical levels, so having a specific and unusual anti-anxiety action. Unlike meprobamate, the drug can inhibit the pressor response to serotonin, and also the changes in electroencephalogram patterns produced by lysergic acid diethylamide. Tybamate also has some muscle-relaxant properties, but is less sedative than chlordiazepoxide or the phenothiazine tranquilisers. Other drugs, such as the monoamine-oxidase inhibitors, may potentiate the action of tybamate, and combined therapy requires care.

CAPREOMYCIN.—Capreomycin sulphate, an antibiotic obtained from cultures of *Streptomyces capreolus*, is chemically a polypeptide with an approximate molecular weight of 740. Pharmacologically it resembles streptomycin in its activity against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and has also some general antibacterial properties (though of less practical value). It is of use in treating tuberculosis when streptomycin is unsuitable (as through allergy or infection by a resistant strain). No cross resistance between capreomycin and streptomycin, cycloserine, isoniazid, f-aminosalicylic acid or ethionamide, but some has been reported between capreomycin and viomycin. The drug must be given in association with other antitubercular drugs, administration as the only therapeutic agent being unsatisfactory.

IMFERON.—Though haemoglobin levels in iron-deficiency anaemias may be restored to normal quite soon after adequate doses of oral iron, restoration of body reserves of iron requires prolonged and continuous treatment. A more rapid response is evoked by intramuscular and intravenous injections of iron, permitting a quicker build-up of reserves, but for maximum response a series of injections is necessary. By a more recent single-dose technique known as T.D.I. (total dose infusion), the required total dose of iron is given by slow intravenous drip infusion of Imferon iron-dextran complex after dilution with normal saline or 5 per cent. dextrose. The treatment is possible only because the product is well tolerated, has low toxicity and is compatible with tissue fluids. The T.D.I. technique has the advantages of accurate dose, full utilisation and maximal response. It is of value in surgery, post-operatively, in anaemia of pregnancy, in chronic bleeding conditions, and in other anaemic conditions in which oral therapy is unsuitable or prompt restoration of iron reserves is essential.

ZYLORIC.—*Chemistry:* 1-H-pyrazolo(3,4-d)-pyrimidin-4-ol. Known now by the Approved Name allopurinol, the compound was earlier referred to as HPP. It is valuable in treating gout, a condition associated with excessive production of uric acid, the acid being formed in the body from xanthine and hypoxanthine, a process mediated by the enzyme xanthine oxidase. Allopurinol inhibits the action of the enzyme. After its use excretion of xanthine and hypoxanthine is increased, and uric acid production is reduced. The lowering of uric acid serum levels favours mobilisation of urates deposited in the tissues, reducing the risk of formation of urate stones in the urinary tract. Allopurinol is metabolised in the body to alloxanthine (4,6-dihydroxy-pyrazolo-pyrimidine) which also has an inhibitory action on xanthine oxidase. The uricosuric action of allopurinol is not interfered with by salicylates which may be given concomitantly. During the initial stages of allopurinol treatment colchicine should be given to avoid an acute attack of gout, and at all times an adequate fluid intake is essential. Allopurinol can also delay

the enzymatic breakdown of mercaptopurine, a cytotoxic drug used in treating leukaemia. Combined therapy allows the dose of mercaptopurine to be reduced, with consequent reduction in risk of toxic side-effects such as acute hyperuricaemia, which could precipitate serious renal complications.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company, R.O.=Registered Office.

CARWIN CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of retail dispensing chemists, etc. Directors: Mervyn Berg, M.P.S., 167 Carlton Avenue East, Wembley, Middlesex and Martin Jacobs, M.P.S.

LINDSEY CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale, manufacturing and distributing chemists and bulk buyers, etc. Directors: Stanley H. Beckett, M.P.S., 168c Sutcliffe Avenue, Nunthorpe, Grimsby; Frank Bride, M.P.S., Cyril Clayton, M.P.S., and Eric Cottingham. The foundations of the company were laid about five years ago when four retail pharmacists in Grimsby and district set up a co-operative buying group. Since then the organisation has increased in membership and scope so that a wholesale company under the above name has now been formed to further their interests.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, June 6

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor M. Sela (head of department of chemical immunology, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel) on "Molecular Basis Antigenicity."

Tuesday, June 7

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor M. Sela on "Some Structural Aspects of Antibody Activity."

Wednesday, June 8

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. "Stage O (Cervical Cancer)" (film). Recreation room, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. Dr. M. Marlborough on "Results in the Treatment of Carcinoma of the Larynx and Cervix."

LINCOLN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Central library, Free School Lane, Lincoln. "Medicines—with Care" Exhibition. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. until June 10. 10 a.m. to 12 noon, June 11.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Public car park, Moor End Road, Hemel Hempstead, at 7.15 p.m. Car rally.

Sunday, June 12

BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Portslade recreation ground, Portslade, Brighton, at 2.30 p.m. Annual cricket match against Reigate and Redhill Branch.

Advance Information

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Nottingham. August 31 to September 7.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Welford Road car park at 7 p.m. Car treasure hunt (limited to twelve cars). June 23. Refreshments at Cock Inn, Arnesby, at 9 p.m. Intending participants and others wishing to join party at Arnesby should inform Mr. C. Mills (telephone: Oadby 2164).

N.P.U. GROUP OF ORGANISATIONS, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. Annual meetings. June 28.

Courses and Conferences

SOCIETY OF INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY, St. Andrews, Fife. Three-day conference on "On-line Measurement and Inspection and their Impact on Quality." September 20-22, 1967.



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

THE effects of oxytetracycline in the prophylaxis and therapy of early chronic bronchitis have been investigated in thirteen clinics throughout Britain over a five-year period by a Medical Research Council working party. Oxytetracycline or dummy tablets were given from September to April, 0.5 gm. daily in the first three years of the trial, later 1 gm. then 2 gm. daily. Chloramphenicol or sulphamethoxypyridazine was given to treat exacerbations. Oxytetracycline prophylaxis alone had no consistent effect on the number of illnesses but in conjunction with chloramphenicol therapy significantly reduced the number of patients having many illnesses. With the sulphonamide it had no apparent effect. Oxytetracycline prophylaxis appeared also to reduce by one-third the total time lost from work by exacerbations, though results between clinics varied widely. The authors suggest that men with frequent exacerbations can be most helped by chemotherapy. "It may be that these illnesses are due more to exacerbations of bronchial obstruction than to exacerbations of bronchial infection and that prophylaxis and treatment should be designed more to provide relief of obstruction than to control infection." (*B.M.J.*, May 28, p. 1317.)

HEADACHES investigated by study of electro-encephalograms of thirty-four women taking oral contraceptives are reported on by J. & E. D. West in the *Lancet*. The women were attending family-planning clinics. Seventeen of them with previous, and eleven a family, histories of migraine, had a higher mean E.E.G. abnormality than others with no such histories. The

E.E.G.s of the headache-prone women with no migraine history showed greater abnormality than those of headache-free controls also taking oral contraceptives. The authors conclude that the E.E.G. abnormalities were not caused by the oral contraceptives but pre-existed, and probably indicate activation of latent migraine. [A similar conclusion was recently reached by other workers (see *C. & D.*, April 23, p. 418)—EDITOR.] (*Lancet*, May 28, p. 1180.)

PIPERAZINE treatment in any form should be avoided in patients with known long-standing disease of the central nervous system, suggest the West Germany authors of a letter to the *Lancet*, who describe what they believe to be true neurotoxic side-effects of the drug observed in children on the second to fifth days of treatment with piperazine hexahydrate. One of the children died. The symptoms occurred in ten of nineteen children with long-standing c.n.s. disease and in one of sixteen children without known abnormality of the brain (*Lancet*, May 28, p. 1218.)

AMPICILLIN, in an oral dose of 250 mgm. six-hourly for 7-14 days, has been found at least as effective in treating pneumonia as a *régime* comprising 1 mega unit of penicillin twice daily for 7-14 days and streptomycin 1 gm. twice daily for the first seven days, both given by injection. The trial was carried out in two Edinburgh hospitals. The authors suggest an advantage in domiciliary practice in using an orally administrable drug. Costs are similar when the expense of giving injections is considered. (*B.M.J.*, May 28, p. 1329.)

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Slimmer's Recipe Book

A DOZEN recipes for "sweet dishes for slimmers and diabetics," devised by Fanny and Johnnie Cradock, are contained in a new booklet, "Sweet Talk," produced for counter distribution by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. The recipes all use Saxin as sweetening agent.

PRESS ADVERTISING

BEECHAM FOOD AND DRINK DIVISION, Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex: Lucozade. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *TV Times* and *TV World*.

BRITANOL, LTD., Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, Manchester: Simbix slimmers' biscuits. In *Family Circle*, *Woman and Home*, *Vogue*, *Mother and She*.

LEWIS WOOLF GRIPTIGHT, LTD., 144 Oakfield Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29: Freffo orange. In leading mother and baby magazines and nursing Press.

ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: French Almond toiletries. In *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm* and *Woman's Mirror*.

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists. BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Brentford: "Benvil anxiety suppressor" (6-p. folder and file card).

DISTA PRODUCTS, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24: "Capreomycin" (file card).

DOMELABORATORIES, Division of Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Slough, Bucks: "Dome-Cort Cream," "Nystaform-HC ointment and lotion" (cards).

FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics: "Imferon by total dose infusion" (8 and 20-p. booklets).

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex: "Neobacrin ointment and tulle" (file card). "Betnovate, Betnovate-N and Betnovate-C skin preparations" (4-p. file card).

LLOYDS' PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1: "Bonjela . . . a new treatment of lesions of the buccal and nasal mucosa" (8-p. booklet).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "Surgmontil" (40-p. booklet). "Nefrolan . . . prevents hypertension becoming hypertensive disease" (4-p. folder). "Brolene . . . for infections and superficial injuries of the eye" (4-p. folder). "Phenergan tonight will prevent hay fever tomorrow" (4-p. folder).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period June 12-18	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Anadin	4/120	4/84	4/120	1/30	7/95	2/60	3/90	3/100	8/125	1/30	3/90	1/30	—	1/30
Anne French cleansing milk	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets . . .	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	5/35	5/35	6/30	—	—	6/30	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-Creme	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dentural	—	—	—	—	—	6/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entero-Vioform	2/60	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezone	—	2/47	1/30	1/40	5/35	—	—	—	—	—	4/20	4/28	—	—
Fresh-airc	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	—	3/45
Immac	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/70	3/90	2/60	1/30	1/30	3/90	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30
Loxene shampoo	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45	1/45	—	—	—	—
Nair	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	2/30
Polaroid sunglasses	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QT suntan lotion	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	3/45	1/15	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/45	1/15	1/15	—	2/60
Simbix slimmers' biscuits . . .	3/45	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	3/45	3/45	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR JUNE 1966

ay (705 Kirby)					
immer treatment	36 0	9 0	5 9		
ortyl-E (1176 Squibb)					
tion					
ortyl-EG (1176 Squibb)					
tion					
tin (24 ALAD) existing entry					
tin (24 ALAD)					
vacuum flasks					
Escort	16oz	—	—	7 11	
	32oz	—	—	12 5	
Wide Mouth	16oz	—	—	15 3	
	32oz	—	—	19 1	
Continental	16oz	—	—	7 11	
	32oz	—	—	12 5	
Pitcher	32oz	—	—	28 9	
ares					
refills for Escort and Continental					
	16oz	—	—	4 0	
	32oz	—	—	7 0	
for Wide Mouth					
	16oz	—	—	7 9	
for Wide Mouth					
and Pitcher 32oz	—	—	10 6		
stoppers for Escort and Continental					
	16oz	—	—	2 0	
	32oz	—	—	2 6	
for Wide Mouth					
	16oz & 32oz	—	—	3 0	
for Pitcher white					
or beige 32oz	—	—	3 6		
cups for Escort and Continental					
	16oz	—	—	1 0	
	32oz	—	—	1 6	
for Wide Mouth					
	16oz & 32oz	—	—	2 0	
cups for Pitcher white or					
desert tan 32oz	—	—	2 6		
want (210 B&C)					
de water bottle					
de luxe	198 0	—	25 0		
standard	132 0	—	16 6		
osyl (1178 Stafford)					
ream 60gm	110 1	27 6	16 1		
olidem (802 M5)	31 6	7 10½	4 2		
Arone (576 PH)†					
	16oz	7 0ea	—	10 6	
	32oz	13 6ea	—	20 3	
	80oz	30 0ea	—	45 0	
ia (980 Photopia) existing entry					
ia (980 Photopia)					
ush units					
Ariolux A33	—	—	36 11		
Ariocron A37	—	—	259 0		
Ariocron Acca A36	—	—	399 0		
3.55 A9	—	—	23 10		
3.55F A11	—	—	39 6		
3.105 A19	—	—	14 6		
Combi A3	—	—	219 9		
case A4	—	—	28 6		
Lux 16 A34	—	—	299 6		
Toppy A18	—	—	30 6		
ewers					
Miniscop A32	—	—	7 6		
44 A35	—	—	25 0		
viewer/cutter A28	—	—	36 3		
yl (61 APC) T5					
psules	16 11 6ea	—	17 3		
	100 68 4ea	—	102 6		
	1000 659 0ea	—	988 6		
jection 100mgm vial					
	1 2 6ea	—	3 9		
in (851 MHP)					
psules	40 39 11	—	4 9		
	100 88 3	—	10 6		
	200 163 10	—	19 6		
romatic (114 BTC)					
nglasses					
9880/11/2/3/4/5	21 0ea	—	31 6		
9886/7/8/9	33 4ea	—	50 0		
ra (851 MHP)					
blents	40 24 6	6 11	3 5		
	100 53 11	13 5½	7 6		
	500 210 0	52 6	29 6		
	4oz 32 3	8 1	4 6		

Ayrton (78 A5&Co.)					
antiseptic cream					
	tin	10 0	2 6	1 6	
		14 0	3 6	2 6	
		9 0	2 3	1 6	
cold sore lotion		11 6	2 10	2 0	
earache drops					
sulphur and yeast tablets					
	36 9 0	2 3	1 6		
sulphur lozenges (lime)					
	2oz 6 4	1 7	1 0		
zinc and castor oil cream					
	2oz 10 0	—	—		
Sundries					
dustcombs fine cut	436 18 4	4 7	—		
Bain d'Or (597 HCL)					
bath oil small	24 7	6 0	3 6		
Bartex (477 AF & B) sunglasses entry					
Bartex (477 AF&B)					
clip-over sunglasses					
	standard	52 0	—	6 6	
	super-lens 1 piece	60 0	—	7 6	
	2 piece	60 0	—	7 6	
	flip-clips	84 0	—	10 6	
Bartlett's (477 AF&B)					
sunglasses					
child's 266	14 0	—	1 9		
teenage 166	10 0	—	1 3		
266/A	14 0	—	1 9		
ladies 366/B-466/A	20 0	—	2 6		
566/A-566/B	28 0	—	3 6		
866	39 4	—	4 11		
866/A-866/B-866/C	46 0	—	5 9		
1266-1366/A-1366/B	47 4	—	5 11		
1466/B-1566/A/B	55 4	—	6 11		
1567	60 0	—	7 6		
1666-1766-1866-	60 0	—	7 6		
1966	71 4	—	8 11		
2066-2066/A-2066/B	71 4	—	8 11		
2066/C	84 0	—	10 6		
2166-2366-2466-	84 0	—	10 6		
2566-2666-2766-	100 0	—	12 6		
2966-3066	110 0	—	13 9		
3166-3166/A-	110 0	—	13 9		
3166/B	120 0	—	15 0		
3266-3366	127 4	—	15 11		
3566-3666-3866	134 0	—	16 9		
4166-4266-4366-	140 0	—	17 6		
4466-4566	143 4	—	17 11		
4766	151 4	—	18 11		
4966	168 0	—	21 0		
5066	240 0	—	30 0		
5166/A-5166/B-	20 0	—	2 6		
5166/C	28 0	—	3 6		
5366-5466-5566-	31 4	—	3 11		
5666-5766	46 0	—	5 9		
6066	55 4	—	6 11		
666/A-666/B	60 0	—	7 6		
766/A-766/B	71 4	—	8 11		
1066	84 0	—	10 6		
1166-1466/A	100 0	—	12 6		
1568	120 0	—	15 0		
1666-1766-1966	127 4	—	15 11		
2066/A	134 0	—	16 9		
2266-2566-2666-	140 0	—	17 6		
2866	143 4	—	17 11		
3166/A-3166/B-	168 0	—	21 0		
3466-3566-3766-	200 0	—	25 0		
3866-3966-4066	240 0	—	30 0		
4166-4266-4466					
4666					
4866					
5066					
5266-5366-5566-					
5666-5766					
5866-5966					
6066					
Beecham's (1048P)					
powders					
	18 9	4 4	2 5		
	40 3	9 4	5 2		
	60 136 0	31 5½	2 for 7½		
tablets					
	18 9	4 4	2 5		
	40 3	9 4	5 2		

Berners Bodyfresh (1372 CCL)					
deodorant roll-on	32 0	7 7	4 11		
B.F.I. (837 MSD)	20 0	5 0	2 11		
	1½oz 36 0	9 0	5 3		
Bikini (78 A5&Co)					
suntan oil	22 0	5 6	3 9		
Biobalm (851 MHP)					
	4oz 21 0	5 3	3 0		
	12oz 51 10	12 11½	7 3		
Birleys (131 Birleys)					
antacid powder	17 0	4 3	2 4		
	36 0	9 0	5 0		
	20 0	5 0	2 9		
tablets †					
tablets old formula					
Carena (980 Photopia) existing entry					
Carena (980 Photopia)					
cine camera					
Zoomex III K51	—	—	1856 0		
case K14	—	—	239 9		
projector 8mm	K53	—	4198 0		
	K54	—	4310 9		
Capreomycin (378 Distal) T5					
injection vial 1.0gm	5 58 10ea	—	88 3		
Cecil Wood (1345 CVV)					
chest & lung mixture					
	8oz 20 0	5 0	2 9		
head powders	16 29 0	7 3	3 9		
influenza powders	9 17 10	4 5	2 6		
	25 43 0	10 9	5 6		
Cephos (104 BP)					
powders	18 9	4 4	2 5		
	40 3	9 4	5 2		
	60 136 0	31 5½	2 for 7½		
tablets					
	18 9	4 4	2 5		
	40 3	9 4	5 2		
	48 217 0	50 2	7½		
Chililine (1101 Sangers)					
C.L.P. (78 A5&Co.)					
antiseptic	4oz 16 0	4 0	2 6		
Cojene (1530 Fisons)†DDI					
tablets	20 19 1	4 9	2 9		
Concreta (Molinar (960 ADP)					
perfume "boules"					
(1)	9 10ea	2 5ea	17 6		
(3)	29 6ea	7 2ea	52 6		
(6)	59 0ea	14 4½ea	105 0		
(12)	118 0ea	28 9½ea	210 0		
Cussons (338 Cussons)					
Elaine talcum 4503	19 11	5 0	2 11		
Spring Fancy talcum	4723 13 7	3 4½	2 0		
D					
apple blossom soap	2190				
D					
blue hyacinth dusting powder	4455				
D					
talcum 4453					
D					
damask rose soap	2192				
D					
toilet water 5746					
D					
dusting powder 4455					
D					
kiddywink bath cubes	631				
D					
lilac mist soap 2193					
D					
Linden range					
D					
orchid & gardenia talcum	4463				
D					
Rhapsody range					
D					
Royal Guard range					
D					
soap flakes 2086					
D					
wild lavender range					
men's range					
after shave	5040 17 0	4 3	2 6		
	5041 30 6	7 7½	4 6		
	5042 38 5	9 7	5 8		
brilliantine					
liquid	5000 17 0	4 31	2 6		
	5001 23 10	5 11½	3 6		
	5489 11 10	2 11½	1 9		
solid	5160 23 10	5 11½	3 6		
Cologne	5161 39 4	9 10	5 9		
deodorant aerosol	5121 37 2	9 3½	5 6		

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

LANOXIN brand DIGOXIN

TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC ELIXIR
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON



hair cream 5005 17 0	4 3	2 6	peanut crumble 6oz 16 0	—	1 8	Somnytic (576 PH)s4ADDI	—
hair grooming 5002 23 10	5 11½	3 6	12oz 28 0	—	2 11	tablets 50 7 0ea	—
5003 39 4	9 10	5 9	safflower oil 20oz 64 10	—	6 9	100 13 6ea	—
spray 5004 39 4	9 10	5 9	1 gall 31 2ea	—	39 0	500 61 6ea	—
shave cream tube 5080 21 3	5 4	2 11	Grey Charm (525 Golden)	33 2	8 3½	4 10	D Spray Net (597 HCL) existing entry
shaving bowl 2203 40 4	10 1	5 6	hair colouring 6oz 52 0	—	5 3	32 6	I Spray Net (597 HCL)
refill 2206 22 2	5 6½	3 0	2½lb 26 10ea	—	32 6	hair spray regular	refill 6oz 33 7
shaving foam aerosol 5081 54 6	13 7½	7 6	3½lb	—	—	3-way 6oz 40 5	2 3
shaving stick 2224 16 10	4 2½	2 4	Layla (1372 CCL) existing entry	—	—	10oz 50 5	9 10
refill 2225 10 7	2 8	1 6	Layla (1372 CCL) nail enamel	—	—	16oz 63 0	12 4
shower talcum 4439 30 6	7 7½	4 6	regular 37 6	8 11	5 6	Sustac (972 Pharms)†	15 4
D old range			transparent 37 6	8 11	5 6	tablets	
D.D.D. (359 DDD)			pearl 50 0	11 11	7 6	2-6mgm dp30 104 2	—
(distributors 366 Dendron)			remover 24 0	5 8	3 6	dp250 66 7ea	—
balm tube 30gm 30 4	7 7	4 0	30 0	7 2	4 6	dp30 127 3	—
Diawat (980 Photopia)			Lemon Delph (496 Garsalle)	16 3	9 6	dp250 82 0ea	—
transparency viewer			cleansing milk 65 0	—	—	biscuits 24 19 0	—
WV59	—	7 6	Lucozade (103 BF)			36 26 1	—
Di-Ademil-K (1176 5quibb)			small 7 9½	1 2	1 1*	Sunnybisk (535 Granose)	—
tablets 25	—	—	large 27 6½	4 1½	3 0*	(distributors 812 M&PP and 179 BDH)	—
Edixa (980 Photopia)			*Includes 3d for container			aerosol for stings†	—
camera 16 E249	—	597 9	Macprin (104 BP)	18 9	4 4	D Watablitzer (980 Photopia)	—
E240	—	—	Max Factor (813 MF)			I Watameter (980 Photopia)	—
Edixaflex (980 Photopia)			family deodorant spray 43 4	10 4	6 3	D rangefinder I WIA	—
camera E1	—	821 7	Miss Bronnley (194 Bronnley)			WI	—
case E217	—	93 7	bubble bath oil	—	7 6	Yex (535 Granose)	3oz 19 2
Edixamat (980 Photopia)			shampoo	—	6 6	8oz 38 5	—
Kadett E1	—	—	skin perfume	—	7 6	16oz 62 5	—
Educot (851 MHP)			talcum	—	6 6	Zam-Buk (1530 Fisons)	ointment 11 3 2 9½
tablets 80 51 10	12 11½	7 3	Mum (172 BMCL)			16 10 4 2	—
160 86 1	21 6	12 1	cream 18gm 16 6	3 11	2 3	38 0 9 6	—
Efcortelan (518 Glaxo)			existing sizes	—	—	D Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co) existing entry	—
intra-articular injection			Neodex (1485 Diva)			I Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co)	—
with neomycin			55 suppositories†	12 44 0	11 0	sunglasses	—
Eversharp (1054 R&A)			Nestle (451 F&J)			Beachcomber	—
stainless steel razor			Natural Net 6oz 29 2	7 3½	4 3	Capri	—
blades (4)	34 4	8 7	Spraze 6oz 29 2	7 3½	4 3	Cavendish	—
Fibron (1367 R&B)			blonde 6oz 29 2	7 3½	4 3	for men	—
cream 36 0	—	4 6	soft 6oz 29 2	7 3½	4 3	Chevalier	—
D Flacitran (799 MP) existing entry			Nivebaxin (147 Boots) T5			Clipover	—
I Flacitran 500 (799 MP)			powder 15gm 72 0	18 0	10 6	Clovelly	—
100 36 0ea	9 0ea	57 0	Norone (1087 Roussel)†s4B			Coquette	—
sachet 39 0ea	10 0ea	62 0	pregnancy test 60 0	—	7 6	Danube	—
Florinef (1176 5quibb)			Photopia (980 Photopia)			Helios	—
lotion			cine camera			for men	—
D lotion with Graneodin			Super 8 (51) P163	—	462 0	Hurlingham	—
D Genasprin (1530 Fisons)			(Z1) P154	—	630 0	Langham	—
tablets 28 13 2	3 3	2 0	pouch case P165	—	25 3	for men	—
50 22 0	5 6	3 3	exposure meter P20	—	131 9	Lisbon	—
100 36 8	9 2	5 6	rangefinder P86	—	59 11	Model G	—
Germolene (104 BP)			Rissol-nut (535 Granose)			Model M	—
tin 19 6	4 6	2 6	16oz 38 9	—	3 11	Regent	—
37 0	8 7	4 9	Salter (1095 Salter)			Riviera	—
tube 19 6	4 6	2 6	baby scales 50DP	—	133 2	San Remo	—
Germoplast (104 BP)			50B	—	125 8		
9 0	—	1 0	dietary scales 18D	—	17 6		
18 0	—	2 0	33D	—	62 6		
Granobisk (535 Granose)			Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)				
16 17 4	—	1 9	62 0	15 6	8 0		
Granogen (535 Granose)			116 6	29 1	15 0		
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11b 8 8ea	—	10 6	Sausalatas (535 Granose)				
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